The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4763. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 30 by Ocean Telegraph

The Arrival of the Ocean Yachts at the Isle of Wight.

The Henrietta Wins the Race by Eight Hours.

Meeting of the British Parliament Set for Feb. 5

Rumored Alliance of England, France, Austria and Italy.

The United States Said to be Negotiating for the Island of Minorca.

SERIOUS ELECTION RIOTS IN HUNGARY.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Arrival of the Yachts at the Isle of Wight—Remarkably Short Passages—Honors to the Yachtsmen in England.

(A portion of the following dispatches [relating to the Ocean Yacht Race appeared in our edition of yesterday morning.)

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Christmas Day.

The yacht *Henrietta* passed the Needles on the westerly end of the island this afternoon, at at 5:45, winning the Atlantic yacht race. The *Henrietta* made the trip in the unprecedented time of thirteen days and twenty-two hours, mean time. She made the entire passage on one tack, and without the slightest accident. The greatest day's run was 280 miles, and the least 113, which was during a heavy storm, when she hove to for several hours. All on board are safe and well. She lost sight of the *Fleetwing* and *Vesta* on the night after she started, and has not seen either of them since. The *Fleetwing* took the course to the north and the *Vesta* the course to the south of that taken by the *Henrietta*. She kept the regular steamer track the whole distance. During the first seven days of the passage she had cold, rough weather, with alternate rain, hail and snow—squally, with wind from the west.

The *Henrietta* was received with cheers on passing the Needles. Capt. Browne, the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Club, came on board and offered the hospitality of the Club to the party.

Cowes, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The *Fleetwing* arrived at the Needles at two (2) this morning, and the *Vesta* at three thirty (3:30) this morning.

The *Fleetwing* had a rough passage. Four seamen were washed off the bowsprit while furling the jib in a gale.

All on board both boats are well.

Feting the Yachtmen.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Friday, Dec. 28—P. M.

The grand banquet of the Royal Yacht Club to the members of the New-York Yacht Club has been postponed till Saturday to allow them to enjoy the hospitalities of the civil authorities of the town of Cowes to-night.

The Yacht Banquet.

Cowes, Saturday, Dec. 29—A. M.

Sir John Timon, it is understood, will preside at the formal banquet given this evening to the New-York yachtmen by the Royal Yacht Club. The entertainment will be one of the most noticeable international courtesies ever extended in this country.

Honors to the Yacht Fleet—Subscriptions for the Families of the Men Lost from the Fleetwing.

Cowes, Saturday, Dec. 29—Noon.

The vessels in the Roads are everywhere displaying the Stars and Stripes alongside the Union Jack in honor of the American yacht fleet.

A subscription has been started for the families of the four men lost from the *Fleetwing*. It was headed by the gentlemen on the *Henrietta*, who subscribed $500 in gold.

The Names of the Lost from the Fleetwing.

Only four persons were drowned from the yacht *Fleetwing*. Two others were washed overboard, but clung to the rigging and were dragged on board. Sailing-officer Staples acted with the greatest courage in attempting to rescue the unfortunate men. The correct list of the lost is as follows: Capts. Wood and Hazleton, and seamen Maxwell and Kelley, of New-York, Brown, of Boston, and Nelson, of Norfolk.

The Yachtmen at Osborne House.

Cowes, Friday, Dec. 28—Afternoon.

The yachting party visited Osborne House, one of the residences of the Queen, this morning, and were courteously received by Major-Gen. Seymour, who conducted them about the Palace and grounds, after which a sumptuous lunch was served for the party.

This evening the Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, Capt. Bennett, and their yachting friends will dine with Lord Lennox. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who manifests great interest in marine sporting matters, will be present.

The Henrietta Going to Havre.

The winning yacht *Henrietta* will leave for Havre on Monday to gratify the wishes of several American and French yachtmen to see her.

OUR IRON CLADS.

The Miantonomoh and Her Consort at Gibraltar.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 28—Evening.

The United States iron-clad monitor *Miantonomoh* and her consort, the steamer *Augusta*, arrived at Gibraltar on the 22d inst., *en route* for the Mediterranean ports.

GREAT BRITAIN

The English Parliament Convened.

London, Saturday, Dec. 29.

It has been decided that Parliament will meet on the 5th of February next.

The Queen to Open Parliament in Person.

London, Sunday, Dec. 30.

It is now said that Queen Victoria will open Parliament in February, in person.

Troops to be Withdrawn from Ireland.

Orders have been issued for the return of two regiments of regular troops from Ireland.

Mysterious Disappearance of Seamen.

London, Friday, Dec. 28.

It is feared that seven of the crew of Ross Winans' cigar steamer have been drowned; a small boat belonging to the vessel has been found capsized in the Thames, and the men are missing. One of them was an American.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Rumored Alliance Between England, France, Italy and Austria.

London, Sunday, Dec. 30.

A Belgian paper of character says that the Government of France has asked those of England, Austria and Italy to form an alliance, in view of the troubles apprehended in the matter of the Eastern Question. But it is said that the great Powers of Europe have no present intention of interfering.

The English Interfering.

London, Sunday, Dec. 30.

It is said that the British Minister in Greece has been ordered to talk seriously to that Government relative to the warlike acts of bands of Greeks entering Thessaly.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A French Victory in China.

The Malta and Alexandria telegraph cable is not working.

An arrival from Alexandria states that advices have been received there that the French fleet has taken the forts at Kang-how, and that the city is in their possession.

SPAIN.

The Threatened Coup D'Etat.

Madrid, Friday, Dec. 28.

It is currently stated that the Queen of Spain will dissolve the Cortes.

Rumors of the Cession of Minorca to the United States.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 28.

It is rumored that the United States have entered into negotiations with the Spanish Government for the cession of the Island of Minorca.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

A Demand for Indemnity.

Florence, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Italian Government has demanded indemnity from the Sublime Porte for firing into an Italian steamer while plying in Candian waters. It is not known what answer the Government of the Sultan will make to the demand, but it is believed the future of the Eastern question will be much affected by its tone.

HUNGARY.

Election Riots—The Military Called Out to Suppress Them.

London, Sunday, Dec. 30.

During the elections in Hungary yesterday, there were serious riots. In one place the soldiery were called out, and one man was killed in a cavalry charge made to suppress the riot.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia Looking After Her New Subjects.

Bremen, Friday, Dec. 28—Evening.

Official orders have been received to arrest Prussian subjects about to emigrate from the Kingdom intending to evade the national (landwehr) militia.

GREECE.

The Turco-Greek Difficulty.

Florence, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The bad feeling between Greece and Turkey is increasing, and war between the two Powers is seriously threatened.

ITALY.

The Parliament Adopts the Address to the King.

Florence, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The Parliament of Italy has adopted the address of King Victor Emmanuel by a large majority.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

London, Friday, Dec. 28—Evening.

The money market is unchanged. Consols closed at 90, ex dividend.

American Securities are lower.

United States Five-twenties	72¼
Illinois Central Shares	79¾
Erie Railway Shares	45

London, Saturday, Dec. 29—Evening.

Money market remains quiet. Consols closed at 90, ex dividend.

American securities improved toward the close.

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Illinois Central Shares	79¾
Erie Railway Shares	45

Liverpool Cotton and Provision Market.

Liverpool, Friday, Dec. 28—Evening.

Cotton is easier, with sales of 10,000 bales at former quotations.

Breadstuffs are firm at last figures.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 29—Evening.

Cotton closed firm, with sales of 20,000 bales. Middling New Orleans is quoted at 15d.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Liverpool, Friday, Dec. 28.

The steamer *Denmark*, from New-York on the 14th, has arrived.

Southampton, Friday, Dec. 28.

The steamers *America*, for Bremen, and *L'Europe*, for Havre, have touched here, and left for their destinations.

AFFAIRS IN SICILY.

The Release of Rome from Foreign Occupation—Gen. Fleury's Mission—The Finances of Italy—Matrimonial Projects for the Princes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1866.

The result so long waited for with patience is at length accomplished: the release of Rome from foreign occupation. The last French regiment has left the Eternal City, and before long it may be as difficult to find a foreign soldier there as it is now in the city of Venice. The catastrophe has then arrived at last, and the aspirations of the hopeful, or the apprehensions of the timid, are about to be realized, and both are holding their breath with expectation. "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," is no longer a meaningless phrase, and the Emperor Napoleon has a right to the credit of having for once kept his word. What will next happen, no one knows. The true policy of the Italian Government now is, and it seems one which they are disposed to follow, to allow no revolutionary disturbance, and let the Pope fall from political power by the natural impotence of his own position.

The office of mediator, which Vegezzi and Boncompagni declined to accept, is filled by the Commendatore Tonello, who has already arrived at Rome. It is hoped that this new agent, however unaccustomed to such work, may succeed better than his predecessor, now that more favorable circumstances are presented. Sig. Tonello is not without practice in affairs, as he has been a Deputy and Counsellor of State, and held a conspicuous post in the Ministry of Public Instruction. He was first known as Professor of Law in the University of Turin. The new Commissioner will do all he can, but well-informed persons still doubt the success of any such mission. The words just addressed by the Pontiff to the departing French regiments, though in a tone of sad resignation, do not indicate any willingness to become reconciled with the Italian Government. Some affect to think, or really believe, that we are on the brink of a convulsion. People ask, is there no possible way of reconciling these great antagonisms? The Pope will be left with 6,000 troops, nominally his own, at least, under the Pontifical flag, and if these are not sufficient to maintain order, other forces under the Italian banner will be ready to answer the first call.

We have to-day heard from Rome that the Pope will hold an extraordinary Consistory on Saturday, the 15th, when an allocution will be pronounced. The date accords with that of the opening of the Italian Parliament. What new language the Pontiff may use is left only to conjecture, but his declarations, whatever may be their tone, will, in this time of transition, be waited for with something more than curiosity.

It is believed that Gen. Fleury will not leave Italy without obtaining some new pledges, or without securing the Italian alliance on a basis with reference to wars yet to happen in Europe connected with the adjustment of questions still in dispute. Circumstances are changing every day, and it cannot be said that there is yet any settled peace in Europe. It is reported that Baron Ricasoli is firm in refusing to make any new engagements until the question of Rome is removed from the field of national embarrassments. But it may be relied upon that France is not to be left with only moral compensation. Very positive men, such as the present French agent, are not apt to be influenced by transcendental considerations. His master, the Emperor, at the present moment can hardly let slip an opportunity for obtaining material benefits. The loss in one continent must be made up as soon as possible in the other. If there ever was one in conspicuous position of proud pretensions most sorely tried, that one is the present Emperor of the French. If his nerves can be touched by the shafts of journalism, then he must suffer acute pains, for the Mexican whetstone has sharpened instruments for unmerciful attacks.

The subject of the finances engages more and more the attention of the Government and people of Italy. But as well as of interest it is a subject of anxiety also. A journal here has well said that Italy has but one more enemy to conquer, that of the annual deficit. The Pope is still a serious obstacle to progress, but he is but a foolish circumstance compared with the drag which a considerable public debt and slender resources, put upon the car of State. Cash is needed to grease the wheels, and to make more easy the present up-hill work. When the President's Message announced that the revenue of the Government last year exceeded the expenses by one hundred and fifty-eight millions of dollars, "Oh," exclaimed a journal here, "for resources like those for Italy." The surplus in the United States is almost equal to the annual expenditure in this country, and the Ministry know not which way to turn to find enough to pay the current expenses. More wisdom and energy than seem to belong to the one who has charge, at present, of the finance department are needed to extricate the country from the embarrassment which presses upon the new Kingdom like a chronic disaster.

According to the talk in Court circles, both the sons of Victor Emmanuel are to have wives, and the choice is already made. Prince Humbert, first heir to the throne, is to take Maria Theresa, so-called, niece of Francis V., Ex-Duke of Modena. The girl is something beyond seventeen, having been born on July 2, 1849. She is of pure legitimate stock, as her mother was the Austrian Archduchess Elizabeth, and her aunt Madame the Duchess of Bordeaux. Francis V. has no children, and this new alliance comes of the marriage with the offshoot of his brother, Francis Charles Victor, two years his junior, who died in 1849. There is expectation that the great property of the Ex-Duke may go to this heir. For the Prince Amedeo has been selected the Princess Cisterna, of Piedmont. If such a marriage should take place, it will be so much more toward destroying the delusion of royal blood, and another proof of the progress, even in high places, of democratic tendencies.

The King has gone to Turin for a few days before the opening of Parliament. His health is now sufficiently good, and the use of his paralyzed arm is restored. The Regency exercised by the Prince Carignano while the King and his sons were in the field, has been taken off, and the Sovereign now exercises the functions of the head of the State.

Gen. Medici goes to Palermo to take command of the military forces in that department. The appointment has made a good impression, as his association with Garibaldi in the successful campaign of the Tyrol gained for him a reputation as an able officer. It is but just that the Government should be praised for a judicious appointment, when it has so often been severely blamed for favoritism or lack of judgment in the selection of its agents.

Deputies begin to arrive here, and a few days ago a meeting of a considerable number was held for the purpose of trying to induce the Government to accept a plan for bringing about the separation of Church and State. It is proposed to take at once the first steps toward such an end. In this matter Baron Ricasoli will find himself in his element, and it is believed that he will, during the present session, introduce such a measure, and do all he can to make it become a law.

The Ministry have ordered the suspension for a year of the law which gives to the State possession of the convents, but the exemption is to apply only to those houses occupied by orders engaged in giving instruction. Very few monks have yet been turned out of doors.

We continue to hear of the depredations of brigands in the Southern Provinces, and of the fights which the regular forces are obliged to have with them, to prove that the Government is earnest in its determination to remove this terrible evil.

From a Greek newspaper we learn that Admiral Canaris—we suppose of the Greek Navy, if there exists such a thing—is about to leave for the United States, for the purpose, as is stated, of making arrangements with our Government for the cession of an island in the Archipelago. All the world has heard that we have plenty of money, and whatever there is to sell is brought to our market.

After a long chase, Surratt, charged with being implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, has been arrested at Alexandria, in Egypt. The Italian and Turkish authorities, by their prompt action, have shown themselves more disposed than the English to fulfil their international duties.

To finish with a literary item, the fact may be mentioned that Prescott's *Philip II.* has been for the first time translated into Italian, and just published at Venice and Turin. This admirable historical work receives much praise from the Italian journals. ANGELICO.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Gas Question—The Temperance Alliance and the Boston Police—Commotion Among the Jews—The Commemorative Shaft—Corporal Punishment in the Light of Social Science—The Red Among the School Committee—The Appointment of Judge Redfield.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Sunday, Dec. 30, 1866.

The hearings before the Committee of the City Government on the gas question have awakened considerable interest among our citizens, many of whom had hoped that the city would take the matter in hand and manufacture the gas used within its precincts, more especially when the fact became known that at the House of Correction the cost of manufacturing was but $1 50 per thousand feet, and the Company which now supplies the city charge more than twice that amount. It now appears that the Committee will propose that for the present the city employ an inspector of gas, and that a commission be appointed to investigate the whole subject, and consider the expediency of erecting gas-works at the expense of the city—the citizens, at some general election, to decide by a yea and nay vote whether they favor or disapprove of the scheme. The gas explosion at the South End last Sunday helped the Committee amazingly, so far as "agitating" the subject is concerned; and the cause of the same is still talked of and debated, more especially in that part of the city most affected by it. The gas escaped from the main pipe, and the most plausible theory in regard to the immediate cause of the explosion is that the gas ignited from a stove in one of the houses, and the current of the same not being sufficiently strong to cause an explosion in that particular building, all the gas which had escaped from its legitimate channel, and had circulated through the houses and the sewer, became almost instantly a sheet of flame, the whole combined being strong enough to cause the explosion. The damage occasioned by "the shock" the South Enders received has been almost made good by workmen.

TEMPERANCE AND THE BOSTON POLICE.

Temperance men in the old Bay State are at the present time unusually active, and they will redouble the efforts made last year to have their pet schemes—prohibition and a State Police—carried into effect. They worked hard last year, but were in a great measure unsuccessful; this year they have a much better prospect of success. During the past twelve months their ranks have been steadily filling up and they are now in themselves a power in the State. Some of the politicians during the late political campaign seemed to be well aware of this fact, as was evinced by their actions in attending their conventions and in bringing out the petted Temperance orators in their own party gatherings. The State Temperance Alliance, which is well officered, has been steadily increasing in membership and influence during the year, and this Winter, when the question of placing the Boston Police under the State authorities comes again before the Legislature, the Alliance will endeavor to have a full investigation of the justice of the complaints against this force for neglect of duty, &c. It is stated authentically that the officers of the Alliance have an immense amount of information bearing upon this subject already collected, and there will be some developments before the legislative committee that will astonish the good and quiet citizens of "the Hub." The Alliance has pledged $4,000 to the National Temperance Society, the headquarters of which are in New-York, toward paying its current expenses during the coming year. This money will be raised among the various Temperance organizations without interfering with the work in this State.

The proprietors of the Parker House, Revere and Tremont Houses and Young's Hotel have been arraigned before the Court on the charge of maintaining liquor nuisances. They were fined and appealed, the usual course of the liquor-dealers. This affair created quite a stir in the city, and was emphatically the "town talk" after it was generally known. Many believe that the State constables should have commenced their work at these and similar powerful institutions in the city, instead of devoting their time to tormenting the small, insignificant dealers, while such aristocratic places were allowed to sell at will without the slightest interference on their part.

THE JEWS AND THE LORD'S DAY.

One of the numerous Jews that reside in Boston, and who keeps a store on Cambridge-street, was arrested for keeping his store open on the Lord's Day. The case was brought up in the Municipal Court a few weeks ago and sent up to the Superior Court, the counsel for the Jew taking the ground that as long as the Jew kept what he conscientiously believed was the Sabbath, which was from 12 o'clock Friday night until the same hour on Saturday night, he could not be fined or imprisoned for keeping open his shop on the day set apart for worship by the Christians—to wit, Sunday. This week the case was brought before Judge Wilkinson in the Superior Criminal Court, who gave no opinion on the question brought up by the counsel, but stated that he must confer with his associates. There the matter rests at present. In the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts there is an article which makes it lawful for any man in the State, who does not believe in the Christian Sabbath, to worship on such day in the week as he chooses. It has transpired that the Jews in the city, as a general thing, congregate on Saturday, and services peculiar to their creed are conducted by a regularly ordained and duly commissioned Jewish priest. That particular class of people await the decision of the Court with much anxiety. Some of them keep cigar-stores that are closed on Saturday, but on Sunday they keep open house and the authorities do not appear to trouble them.

THE COMMEMORATIVE SHAFT.

The soldiers' monument still hangs fire. The Committee of the City Council to whom the subject was referred made their report on Thursday evening, and adhered to their old claim that the city should not back down from their position, but should proceed with the erection of the column at the enhanced cost of $60,000, making the whole expenditure $160,000. The debate which followed the report was spicy, several of the members ventilating the presumptions of parties who had remonstrated against the design agreed upon. When the question of appropriating the extra $60,000 was pressed, it was defeated, two-thirds not voting for it. An attempt to force the measure through by suspending the two-thirds rule also failed.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The Boston Social Science Association have taken hold of the question of school discipline without gloves. It numbers some of the ablest educators in the State, and it is hoped that positive benefit will result from its discussion. At the first meeting much interesting information touching the subject was given, and it is strange that its proceedings are not reported in the papers. The medal system was denounced as a gross humbug and radically wrong, tending only to create evil among both teachers and scholars, and inciting jealousy in the minds of those receiving them. But the most unfortunate thing about the whole system is, that it is seldom that really meritorious scholars get medals, so deep-seated has become the spirit of favoritism among teachers and committeemen. The using of the rod, too, was denounced as a barbarous custom. Statistical information on the subject showed that during the past year 13,744 children in our schools had been chastised. In many of these cases the punishment inflicted was of the severest kind. Male teachers have been known to use the ruler so roughly that the victims have been confined to a bed of sickness as a consequence. Your correspondent knows a man, formerly a teacher in one of the North and schools, but now a Police Judge, who was removed or was compelled to resign his position on account of his great love for the rod. But since he has worn the judicial ermine in a Criminal Court, he is entitled to credit for employing this peculiar gift in a direction that has made him a terror to evil-doers. Several garroters and a legion of thieves and evil-doers, among whom are some of the scholars he once chastised, can testify to this fact. The School Committee are afraid to discuss the subject. At their final meeting last evening they decided to shift the responsibility of abolishing corporal punishment in the schools to the incoming Committee. The Committee to whom the subject was referred reported that they could not recommend the passage of an order abolishing the use of the ferule. An attempt was made to discriminate between the Grammar and Primary schools, and boys and girls, but this also failed, so the report, as originally submitted, was adopted.

JUDGE REDFIELD.

The appointment of Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, who was formerly Chief-Justice of the State of Vermont, as counsel for the United States Government to prosecute in the Courts of England the claims of the United States growing out of the late war with the South, is an excellent one. Mr. Redfield has for a number of years been a citizen of this city, and in the legal fraternity is now standing in the position once occupied by Choate. Massachusetts feels highly complimented in the selection of Judge Redfield as eminently fitted by his talents and acquirements, both legal and literary, and by judicial experience and fame for the position which has been assigned him. His masterly work on wills has become a standard work in England, and his name is as familiar to-day in the Courts of Westminster Hall as the name of any legal jurist in our own legal circles. In addition to these qualifications Judge Redfield is a man of indefatigable industry and of fine address, and the country may congratulate itself that it is to be represented by this eminent jurist in the Courts of England in the settlement of questions of immense importance, involving great principles of international law. In addition to his volume on wills, Judge Redfield's volume on railroads is viewed in this country and throughout Europe, where it has been republished in several languages, as the most complete work on that subject. Mr. Redfield is a gentleman about sixty years of age, born in Coventry, Vt., and educated at Dartmouth College. VIGIL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Christmas in South Carolina—Temper of the Charleston Press—The Holidays Among the Freedmen—Curious Religious Gatherings—The South Carolina Commissioner to Washington—The Facts of the Case—The Constitutional Amendment Again—A "Yankee" Senator from the Palmetto State, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Charleston, S. C., Christmas Day, Dec. 25, 1866.

The holiday time in Charleston opens gloomily. The short crops, occasioning depression in all branches of trade, the doubts concerning the stability of the existing political institutions of the Southern States, and, more than all, the unprecedented scarcity of money, are ill calculated to promote the merry-makings appropriate to the season. Our city papers, this morning, wish their readers a happy Christmas in a very unhappy mood, and while philosophically hoping for the best, take no pains to hide their sombre anticipations. In prose and verse they ring the changes upon the sentiment of "Peace and good-will among men," as enjoining a moderate and conciliatory policy toward the South; and the *Mercury*, as if despairing of its admonition being heeded by men, breaks forth in the words of the old Saxon litany: "*A furore Normanorum, libera nos Domine.*" But amid all their dismal forebodings for the future, they will not surrender the memories of the past; and in each of them I find some sorrowful reference to the fallen soldiers of the secession cause, whose absence from the Christmas gatherings is made the subject of regretful comment.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE FREEDMEN.

Among the freedmen, the celebration of Chris'mas is the great and joyful event of the year. It is one of the incidents of slave-life on the plantation to which they can revert with gratification; and emancipation seems to have in no wise diminished their disposition to observe the festival by a general suspension of work during the week which begins to-day. Last year there were vague apprehensions in the minds of many that the absence of the usual restraints on the occasion would result in some disturbance; but these fears have now been entirely dissipated, and the negroes have quietly begun the peculiar religious and social observances with which for generations past they have been wont to celebrate the holiday. Among these I may mention the doings on Christmas Eve. Last night the negro churches, of which there are several in the city, were densely thronged by freed people of both sexes, who spent the entire night in singing, praying and mutual exhortations, with an enthusiasm that would have put to the blush the religious zeal of many a white devotee. In these gatherings the city darkies were reinforced by large numbers of their brethren from the surrounding country; and when the sun had risen they quietly dispersed with the consciousness of having greeted the approach of Christmas with solemnity.

THE "COMMISSIONER" FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO WASHINGTON.

The New-York *Tribune* last week printed some statements from its Washington correspondent, to the effect that the South Carolina Legislature had commissioned one of its prominent members to proceed to Washington to treat in regard to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by this State. Your dispatch from Columbia apprising you of the almost unanimous rejection of the Amendment before the return of the alleged Commissioner, furnished a singular commentary upon the *Tribune's* account. The *Courier* of this morning publishes the following explanation of the affair, which it professes to have obtained from a source beyond question.

"It appears that prior to the close of the session of our Legislature, which adjourned on Friday last, a large majority of the members of the Senate consulted together as to the propriety of sending a member of that body to Washington, to confer with the President on the probability of the State being restored to her place in the Union, should she adopt the Constitutional Amendment. After consultation, it was decided that some good might arise from the pursuance of such a course, and one of their number was selected for the mission. The gentleman selected was Col. T. C. Weatherly, Senator from Marlboro' District, who immediately proceeded to Washington, and sought an interview with the President. Upon his arrival he found that the President was occupied in a Cabinet meeting, and being disengaged, he determined to make good use of his leisure moments, by obtaining interviews with the leading Radical members of both Houses of Congress, and conversing with them freely upon the subject of the Constitutional Amendment, and the prospects of the admission of South Carolina to her rights upon its adoption. Col. Weatherly succeeded in making the acquaintance of several of the leading Radical Senators and Representatives, with whom he conversed freely, and was assured by them that the Constitutional Amendment was the *ultimatum* of Congress to the Southern States; that its adoption by them would remove all obstacles to their being admitted to representation in Congress. Col. Weatherly, however, had a subsequent interview with President Johnson, to whom he had been informally deputized. We learn that the interview with the President was of some duration, as well as free and candid. As far as we can learn, and we believe that we are correctly informed on the subject, the President is unchanged as to his views in reference to the unconstitutionality of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, which is agitating all sections, and which, if persisted in, must be a source of great evil to the whole country. As said before, the interview with the President was free and candid, during which *he expressed the hope that the Southern States would remain firm in their position as regards the Constitutional Amendment, and steadfastly reject it*, believing it to be an advance step to the inauguration of a despotism; in doing which he said he hoped they would be guarded in their reasons assigned for its rejection, and avoid any language that might, by any possible means, be tortured to give offence to the opposing party. The President feels confident, from a recent decision given by the Supreme Court, that he will be sustained by that law-abiding body; and that in a short time a returning sense of reason will point out some middle ground between the Constitutional Amendment and the projected Territorial scheme, upon which our country may become united, when peace will again smile upon us, with all its blessings."

It appears that so far from Mr. Weatherly's journey having inclined the Legislature toward favorable action on the Amendment, it has had directly the contrary effect. I see that some of the Northern papers are canvassing the probability of the Southern States yet reconsidering their action on the Amendment. Of this there is not the slightest hope in South Carolina. The General Assembly, whether wisely or foolishly, has made its decision; the people with one voice seem to sustain it, even in the face of the threats of being reduced to a Territorial condition, and in my judgment their action may be regarded as final.

One of the most striking instances of the complete revolution in sentiment that the war has wrought in this State, may be found in the election to the United States Senate of Hon. James B. Campbell, who was born in Connecticut, but removed to this State in early manhood. Although the importance of his position is somewhat equivocal, in view of the remoteness of the prospect of any of the Southern Senators being admitted to their seats, yet the honor conferred was none the less conspicuous and well meant. Mr. Campbell has long been recognized as one of the keenest members of the Bar of Charleston; but previous to the war the prejudice against him as a "Yankee" prevented him from attaining political preferment. As a politician Mr. Campbell is well known for his tact and judgment, and to his efforts are mainly due most of the relaxations of military rule which have taken place in this State.

THE SOUTHERN SEABOARD PAPERS AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

During the last fortnight every effort has been made by the agents of Craig, the late Superintendent of the New-York Associated Press, to detach the papers of Charleston, Savannah and the other cities of Georgia and South Carolina from that organization. Hitherto these efforts have proved ineffectual, and every paper in the two States named, with two or three unimportant exceptions, continues to receive the reports of the old and well-established Association. Q.

CALIFORNIA.

Congressmen Condemned — Railroad Mortgaged—Chinamen Killed.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 29.

At the Settlers' Convention, held in this city on Wednesday last, eighteen counties were represented.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Congressional Delegation to the last Congress for procuring the passage of an act to quiet the land titles of California, thereby misrepresenting the wishes of a majority of the citizens of California, and especially condemning Hon. Wm. H. Higby for securing the passage of an act granting the right of way for ditch and canal owners over the public land.

The Directors of the Placerville Railroad Company yesterday mortgaged the road to Charles E. M. Lane, agent of Wells & Fargo, for $200,000.

On the 22d inst., a gang of Chinamen, employed on the Central Pacific Railroad, were covered by a snow slide. Five of the party died before they could be exhumed.

The British bark *Bogota*, for Liverpool, cleared yesterday.

CONNECTICUT.

The Murder at Farmington—Arrest of two Suspected Persons.

Hartford, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Theodore Meister and Henry A. Smith, two Germans, residing in West Hartford, were arrested at their residence on Friday last on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Luther G. Thompson at Farmington in October last. They were taken before a Justice Court in Farmington, and their case adjourned to Jan. 7, to give them an opportunity to procure counsel. The prisoners were then brought to this city and placed in jail. There are very strong suspicions that the two men are the guilty parties. They resided very near the scene of the tragedy, and the conflicting stories they have since told concerning their whereabouts on the evening of the murder have caused much speculation, and finally led to their arrest.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of the Excursion Party—Disturbance by Negroes.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The revenue cutter *Northerner*, with the Congressional party returning from their holiday trip, arrived this morning from Norfolk *en route* to Washington. They visited Richmond and Petersburgh. The *Northerner* got aground in James River, and the party took the railroad to Norfolk, and arrived there yesterday afternoon. They are detained here on account of rough weather.

A difficulty occurred in Hampton last night. A party of negroes made an attack on a store to revenge one who was shot while attempting to steal. They were dispersed by the military.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Fire in a Cotton Mill—Loss $50,000.

Concord, N. H., Sunday, Dec. 30.

The Penancook Cotton Mill, at Fisherville, a large three-story building, of stone, took fire yesterday afternoon in the upper story, to which the flames were mainly confined. The machinery and stock suffered considerably by water. Total loss is estimated at $50,000. The loss was insured.

ILLINOIS.

Fire at Chicago.

Chicago, Sunday, Dec. 30, 1866.

A fire last evening at the intersection of Monroe and South Wells streets, destroyed a boarding-house known as Williams Hotel. Total loss, $40,000. Insurance small. Sixty boarders were burnt out, with the loss of all their personal effects.

OHIO.

Deaths in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Of 58 deaths during the past week, four were from cholera, three of which were from eating fresh pork.

Will Probated—Interruption of Navigation.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The will of the late Griffin Taylor was probated yesterday. The total value of the property is estimated at $1,050,000. The legatees are his widow, daughter and grandchildren. Some small sums are devised to various charitable institutions.

The Louisville mail-boats have been obliged to suspend on account of the ice; the ferries are making but few trips, and these with much difficulty. Navigation above here was suspended yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

Fenian Demonstration To-morrow—Railroad Travel Resumed.

Buffalo, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The Fenians are to have imposing ceremonies here on New-Year's Day. There will be a grand procession of the civil and military organizations, the occasion being the funeral obsequies of Lieut. E. R. Lounigan, killed at Ridgeway June 2. A splendid monument of Italian marble will be erected to his memory at the Cemetery of Holy Cross, Limestone Hill.

Travel has been resumed on all the roads leading to and from the city, except on the Lake Shore Road. The track on the Lake Shore Road is clear of snow. A locomotive off the track near the city prevented the train leaving to-night. It will leave at [illegible] o'clock to-morrow morning.

Weather clear and calm.

The New-York Central Railroad.

Syracuse, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The New-York Central Railroad is clear of snow its entire length, and trains are running on time.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga Election—The Soldiers and the Nashville Authorities.

Nashville, Sunday, Dec. 30.

In the municipal election, held at Chattanooga on Thursday, the whole Radical ticket was elected by a large majority.

Since the killing of the soldier Crego, in the broil on Christmas Day, bad feeling has existed between the soldiers and the policemen of the city. On Friday night four drunken soldiers, armed, entered a freedmen's church fair, and, after severely beating a negro and frightening all present, destroyed or carried off most of the articles on hand.

Sharp correspondence has been going on between Mayor Brown and Col. Kautz, commanding the post. The latter blames the city authorities for the large number of grog-shops open, thus allowing the soldiers to get drunk.

Up to the present time nearly 2,000 of the Federal dead have been removed from the City Cemetery and placed in the National Cemetery, six miles from the town. About 175 are exhumed daily.

OHIO.

The United States District Court—Decision Respecting Seizures by Officers of the Customs—The Snow Blockade.

Cleveland, Sunday, Dec. 30.

There will be no January term of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio. If the Judge is appointed in time the term will commence the first Tuesday in February.

The District-Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio has decided that the steel springs imported from Canada and seized by the authorities for under-valuation, cannot be held when found in possession of a third party who purchased them in good faith; therefore they have been released.

The weather is cold, and the snow blockade on the Lake Shore Road continues. No trains have arrived from Buffalo for three days.

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Board of Trade on Currency Contraction.

Chicago, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The following resolutions were almost unanimously adopted by the Board of Trade to-day:

Resolved, That this Board is decidedly of the opinion that a more rapid contraction of the currency of the country than is now provided for by law would be very detrimental, if not ruinous, to the business interests of the whole community.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be instructed to forward copies of the resolution to the United States Senator and Representatives from this District.

The Weather.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 30.—Wind northeast; there are indications of a snow-storm.

Wilmington, Dec. 30.—There was a heavy fall of snow last night; hailing rapidly now, 8 A. M.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29.—Mercury in the morning 8° above zero; has since moderated, with prospects of snow.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 30.—Snow, hail and sleet for the last thirty-six hours, and still continues. Nothing like it in many years; snow to the depth of two inches.

The Recent Tragedy at Glastenbury, Conn.—Suicide of a Son of Hon. Thaddeus Welles.

From the Hartford Times of Saturday.

We were shocked to hear of the suicide of Capt. Robert G. Welles, late of the regular army, and eldest surviving son of Hon. Thaddeus Welles, of Glastenbury. The rash act was committed a few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening, in his father's library. Mr. Welles sat reading his evening newspaper, when Robert, who had been conversing with him, exhibited a pistol. His father remonstrated against carrying such a weapon, and asked his son to give it to him. The latter declined, though in no unfriendly spirit. Suddenly approaching his father, he flung his left arm around his neck and kissed him, when with the single exclamation, "Farewell, father!" he sank back into a chair, put the pistol to his head and fired—all so quickly that his father, though springing up to arrest him, was unable to prevent it.

The ball passed through Capt. Welles' head immediately back of the right temple, coming out just above the left ear, and striking a book in the library, fell flattened upon the floor.

Capt. Welles continued to breathe for an hour and a quarter after the act, but was at no time conscious.

By this shocking occurrence Mr. Welles' family are plunged afresh into the deepest affliction and grief. Last Summer Mr. Welles' eldest son Samuel, was killed by the explosion of a steam engine at Mare Island, California, while engaged in the capacity of engineer, in directing an important work there. He was much esteemed by everybody who knew him, and to the family his loss was a blow more severe than can well be told. It is believed by Mr. Welles that this fresh affliction was occasioned by his son's melancholy over the untimely loss of his brother. He had been observed to be low-spirited much of the time since that distressing occurrence.

At the burning of the church in Glastenbury on Sunday he had taken cold in rendering assistance, and had since suffered from constipation and wakefulness—getting no sleep on Thursday night. His mother yesterday noticed and spoke of an alarming appearance in his eyes; but he seemed so rational and pleasant, and had conversed so well of his deceased brother, whose letters he had been reading, that his father was less alarmed about him. On seeing the pistol he told his son that it made him nervous, and that he feared he might do something with it to be dreaded, "for," he added, "you have of late been subject to depressed turns, and you may not know what you would do." Immediately after occurred the shocking result.

Capt. Welles was just 24 years old. He served with marked credit in the regular army, where he gained his rank, and resigned not long after the close of the war. He was a young man of uncommon talents, and everybody esteemed him. The family are overwhelmed by this fresh and crushing affliction.

A Rebel View of the Arkansas Radical Convention.

A letter from Fort Smith, Ark., to the Little Rock *Gazette*, dated Dec. 14, contains the following:

"The Convention of the Radical Unionists came off yesterday and to-day. Its proceedings were not altogether harmonious. Some of them could not swallow the negro suffrage part of the resolutions. I understand that every county in the State except Chicot was represented.

The grand result was the passage of resolutions asking Congress for the passage of an enabling act, and the appointment of a delegation to carry the resolutions to Washington.

Col. Gregg, of Washington County, was the President. Some of the Radicals, more curious than wise, had possessed themselves of the proof he produced when arrested during the existence of the "so-called," to establish his loyalty to that cause. This was hinted around, and some dissatisfaction was manifested among the more "unspotted." Radicals, like other people, are jealous; and since this affair has been in progress we outsiders have been regaled with the crimination and recrimination in vogue among them. They will perhaps get an enabling act and upturn the Murphy Government.

The town has been very quiet during the sitting of this revolutionary Convention."

Political Items.

At the November term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Harrisburgh, Penn., one Patrick McDonald was convicted of voting upon fraudulent naturalization papers in that city. McDonald obtained his second papers from the Court of York County, after having filed his first papers less than four months in Dauphin County. After his conviction, his attorney made a motion for a new trial, upon the ground that the certificate of naturalization is conclusive of the right, and the instruction of the Court to the jury, that if the same was obtained by fraud it would be no protection, was erroneous. But the Judge held that a certificate of naturalization obtained by fraud was no protection to the party using it.

The official canvass of Missouri returns eight Radical members of Congress and one Conservative. The Conservatives in many quarters undertook to override the election laws of the State, but such votes were thrown out by the State canvassers.

The Chenango *Telegraph* places the name of Hon. Remson H. Balcom, of the Supreme Court, on the list of candidates for United States Senator from this State.

The Legislatures of several States assemble next week—among them New-York, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

GEORGIA.

Christmas—Unchanged Opposition to the Constitutional Amendment—Southern Legislation—The Official Reports of Military Officers—Mr. Swayze—Death of Bishop Stephen Elliott—The Irregularities of the Postal Service.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

The old nursery song says, "Christmas comes but once a year, and when it comes it brings good cheer." The first line of the distich is an undeniable truth, but as to the second I have my doubts, judging from the looks of things in these parts. I do not say that men and women will not eat turkey and roast beef, and mince pies, or that credulous children will not await the advent of Santa Claus, and find penny whistles and rocking-horses and sugar-candy in stockings near their beds when they awake. Nor do I say that men and women will not greet each other on Christmas Day with the "Merry Christmas and happy New-Year" of old by-gone days. But the good cheer of material prosperity, well-grounded hopes, well-ordered society, a stable future, and a sense of independence, do not come to any Southern household with this Christmas, and by many a hearth where by the force of custom the red-berried holly may be seen, the funeral cypress would be a more appropriate emblem of the thoughts and fortunes of the occupants. A stern judgment may attribute this to the faults and errors of the people, and a sterner judgment may declare that those faults are not yet adequately punished. But this is not the time to discuss that question. Whatever the cause, the effect is deplorable, and at a time when we are peculiarly reminded of Him whose advent was proclaimed as the advent of peace on earth and good will toward men, the heart inclines even the sternest judge to exclaim: "I will have mercy, and not sacrifice;" remembering, too, that portion of the commandment which, in itself, comprehends all the law and the prophets—"to do to our neighbor as we would he should do to us." I see so much suffering, and can observe so closely the minutiæ of privation, that I feel compelled to mention them for the information of those who can only see in this afflicted and distracted people the enemies of former days; and can only regard them as rebels whom it is still necessary to subdue.

The telegraphic agent who informed the Press of the North that Georgia preferred being reduced to the condition of a Territory to adopting the Amendment, probably expressed his honest conviction, but he had no warrant for saying so in anything that was said by the Legislature. I do not know anybody who does not regard the Territorial scheme as almost tantamount to total destruction and ruin, nor have I heard any other opinion expressed. The Legislature did not think that to send a Committee to Washington to petition Congress would be productive of any good, and they would not, therefore, expend the public money for such a purpose, especially as other States had sent Committees, and the result of their representations, if successful, would prevail in the case of Georgia, the principle being the same in regard to all the excluded States.

I do not pretend that there is the slightest evidence of change in popular opinion in reference to the Amendment, because there is not. The people seem to prefer any fate, however disastrous, to what they honestly believe to be dishonor, and they think that were they to secure their own liberties and rights by consenting to the condemnation of those who are called their leaders, they would be guilty of an act of baseness which nothing could extenuate. It is impossible to argue with them. It is vain for those who would be affected by the Amendment to ask them to consent. If, therefore, as the most Conservative organs of public opinion at the North maintain, as Senator WADE has announced, and as Senator FESSENDEN declared in his speech shortly before Congress met, the Amendment is the Northern *ultimatum*, and if refused by the South, Congress will be sustained in adopting more stringent, harsher and far more distasteful measures, I see no ground for hope that this Winter will see the restoration of peace, or even an amelioration of the present unhappy condition of affairs. The South may be unwise, may be obstinate, imprudent, but she does not mean to be defiant or rebellious. This is the mistake which even the least harshly disposed at the North make when they consider the refusal of the excluded States to ratify the Amendment. The action of the Southern Legislatures, as the TIMES so forcibly and justly remarked, proves in the most conclusive manner how thoroughly the people have accepted the situation, how sincerely they are striving to accommodate themselves to it, and how wonderfully they have shaken off the habits and prejudices of the past. This ought to plead somewhat in their favor when the charge of contumacy is brought against them, and ought to be taken as proof of their sincerity and good faith.

All good men are pained to see that military officers at the South have represented in their official reports that, in many places, the population is rebellious and disaffected, and that the negroes are treated with cruelty and injustice. I am compelled to believe that the many are made to suffer for the crimes of the few, and that the cases which justify the unfavorable reports are the acts of a few individuals whom, like the showman's wild animal, "neither kindness can conciliate nor severity tame." Is it not possible that these officers are deceived, to some extent, by their subordinates? I can assure you that some of the subaltern officials of the military departments, especially those of the Freedmen's Bureau, are not immaculate, and that not a few of the rebellious acts of which they eloquently complain are the consequences of their own misconduct, tyranny and rapacity. They are like the dandy on the prancing steed,

> "With left heel assiduously aside,
> Provokes the caper which he seems to hide."

They spur the poor people cruelly and unrelentingly, and are very much astonished that they kick occasionally.

A Mr. SWAYZE has been playing fantastic tricks in Griffin, Monroe County, in this State, and I believe has just been found out by his superiors; but for a long time his career of outrage and rapine was unchecked, and it is only lately that three respectable citizens were arrested and incarcerated in Fort Pulaski on some charge preferred against them by this worthy, and of which they were entirely innocent. They have been released and Mr. SWAYZE discovered. Now may there not be other Swayzes, whose reports superior officers must accept as authentic, because their subordinates are their chief sources of information? I know that I have as good opportunities of seeing what is going on, and of ascertaining popular sentiment in this State as anybody, and I can neither see nor hear of acts of rebellion or of cruelty to negroes. I hear some very little men *talk* very big, and I hear a great many lament the institution of Slavery, some from honest conviction, some from selfish causes, but I have not yet met any one who dreams of resistance to the law, or of even disobedience, or who refuses to concede to the freedman all the rights to which he is entitled.

In the old times, Christmas week was the negroes' jubilee. During that time he enjoyed fun, freedom and frolic of every description—the master supplying the substantials of the feast and paying the piper in every way. In nothing is the change of affairs more apparent than in the altered social arrangements of the freedmen. Now that he has his own fun and frolic to provide and pay for, and the presents for Dinah and the young folks to procure, his festivities are on a very limited scale, and the old negroes, while they are glad they are free, cannot help lamenting the days gone by. While they are recklessly improvident—I know one who had but $10 in the world, and gave $8 50 for a species of accordeon, while he wanted provisions and clothes—they are not near as joyous as they used to be, and show the care which the necessity of self-reliance produces, and to which they have been hitherto entire strangers. But, generally speaking, they are as well off as any other laboring class. They are not as well clad, but very few who have worked are in want. In the towns, where rascals of all colors love to congregate, there are many destitute freedmen, but the fault is their preference of dissolute idleness to honest labor, and their proneness to endeavor to supply their necessities by a confusion of *meum* and *tuum* as regards personal property.

The news of the sudden death of Bishop ELLIOTT, of the Diocese of Georgia, has caused wide-spread sorrow. There were few more learned or eloquent divines, few more zealous and faithful ministers of religion, few more accomplished and agreeable gentlemen, few worthier or better men. For more than twenty-five years he has been the head of the Episcopal Church in this State, and was known and loved by all who knew him. He was born at Beaufort, S. C., in 1806, was ordained in 1835, and immediately after ordination elected Professor of Sacred Literature in the University of South Carolina, and was chosen Bishop of Georgia in 1840-1. He was related to the large and influential family of ELLIOTT, on the coast of South Carolina. He leaves a number of children, and will be mourned by as many true friends as any man ever possessed. It seems but yesterday I saw him administer the rite of confirmation in this city, and preach one of the most impressive sermons I ever heard. He was a remarkably eloquent preacher. His appearance was very imposing, his voice exquisitely modulated, his manner always graceful, and his diction perfect. He spoke faultless English. By the war he lost, I am informed, almost his entire fortune.

The irregularities of the postal service in the South, especially in Georgia, are a source of great annoyance, inconvenience and loss to all who send or receive mail matter. One of the causes certainly is that pointed out by the TIMES—the impossibility of finding competent postmasters and carriers who can take the requisite oath, and the necessity of employing persons, in many cases, unworthy of trust, who either dodge the law or foreswear themselves, and in most cases persons wholly incapable of discharging the duties. Complaint is universal outside of the large cities. Letters and newspapers are delayed or withheld for days, and sometimes are never delivered at all. Remonstrance is treated with the utmost insolence, and the remonstrant's threat of reporting the delinquent to the Post-office Department only insures him renewed and increased annoyance in the dispatch and receipt of his letters. Individually I have lost numbers of letters and papers, and a friend of mine who lives in the country, informs me that he does not remember when he has received all the papers due him on the day of their arrival at their destination. So far as the Post-office in this city is concerned, I have no reason to complain. It is to the smaller offices I desire to allude, and I cannot use too forcible language to represent the glaring defects of the present system. I believe the regulations of the Department forbid anybody but a sworn officer of the postal service having anything to do with the opening or making up of the mails. If this is so, the regulation is constantly violated, or else the names of the sworn employes is legion. I think if those whom the Department regards as "outsiders" were kept outside, the public would get their mail more regularly, although the obliging assistants of the Postmaster might not be able to read so many newspapers for which other people subscribe, and might not be able to know "what's in" many letters which are not addressed to them. In old times, I have been told, there was a Postmaster in a county town in this State who put all the letters addressed to Mr. —— or Mrs. —— in the M box, and it was only when he inquired from his predecessor how *he* got all the mails into that particular compartment, that he became aware of the mistake. There are many such now who, although they may have effectually dodged the conscript officer, and swear hard, are quite as illiterate and incompetent as the old Postmaster to whom I have referred.

I am not Utopian enough to "expect all the cardinal virtues for $20 a year," or to think that perfection can be distributed among all the little Post-offices; but a superficial knowledge of reading and writing, and domestic geography, so far as post-towns are concerned, with ordinary honesty and diligence, would be "perfection's self," compared with the present arrangements. A gentleman who was talking yesterday about the irregularities of the mail, mentioned an instance within his own knowledge, which I give as an illustration. A letter was mailed some time ago to "Gen. LEE, Lexington, *Va.*" As no answer was received, the writer expressed surprise, whereupon somebody hearing him, said the letter had never gone, that it was now in Lexington, *Ga.*, where the informant saw it some time since.

The weather is wintry of the wintriest, and made up of frost, sleet, rain, wind, fog, mud and all uncomfortableness, promising a rich harvest of coughs, colds and rheumatism for the doctors. We are to have a number of raffles for all sorts of property, from houses and lots to silver mugs and silk dresses; and Fortune, represented by a small boy with his shirt rolled up to the shoulder of one arm, will do a good deal of drawing, by which the few will be made happy, and the many miserable.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year!

QUONDAM.

VIRGINIA.

Probable Action of the Legislature—Gov. Peirpoint and Mr. Segar—The Congressional Excursion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1866.

The numerous and conflicting statements which have made their appearance in the public prints within the past week concerning the probable action of the Virginia Legislature upon the Constitutional Amendment have rendered a plain recital of all the facts necessary.

When the Legislature had assembled, it was discovered that there was but one man who could be depended upon to vote for ratification, should action be at once taken, but there were also many who were willing to await the developments of time, and not so bent upon shutting the door upon the Amendment as to press for precipitate action. These gentlemen—Trimmers they would have been called in the days of Lord HALIFAX—were numerically the strongest in the Senate, comprising a clear majority of that body, and through some adroit manœuvring they had the consideration of the Amendment referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, where again they were relatively stronger than in the Senate. The House of Delegates being given to understand that the Senate Committee intended to report in its own good time, and not before, followed the lead of the Upper House, and referred the Amendment to its Committee on Resolutions, and here ended all open action in either House, the Trimmers having succeeded admirably in their purpose of postponing any formal consideration of the matter indefinitely, while they waited the "developments of the future."

Within a few days after this action was taken Gov. PEIRPOINT went to Washington and had full conversations upon political topics with several of the leading Radicals in the Senate and House of Representatives. Upon the Governor's return he was visited by members of the Legislature to learn the result of his observations within the enemy's lines. PEIRPOINT is not much given to speaking in ambiguous terms upon any subject, and he promptly told these searchers for information that the Southern States must ratify the Amendment at once or be territorialized; that the Radicals had firmly resolved upon this course and that all the President's Supreme Courts and Democrats on earth could not abate one jot or tittle of this purpose. At this juncture and with the unpleasant alternative staring them in the face, Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR appeared among the Virginia legislators fresh from Washington and a radical atmosphere, and he confirmed all that PEIRPOINT had affirmed and more.

Mr. SEGAR, the De Witt Clinton of Virginia, is a gentleman of surpassing energy and sanguine temperament. Arriving here a week before the Legislature adjourned to make proselytes for the Amendment, he commenced his mission at once and prosecuted it with his usual industry, and, it must be admitted, with a fair modicum of success. Up to that time nobody in the Legislature or out of it had paid the Amendment the compliment of a candid consideration, and it was no small victory for Mr. SEGAR that inuendo ceased and argument began. The drift of these arguments, *pro* and *con*, I have heretofore given and it is useless to reiterate them now; but I must say that the great influence operating upon the minds of the Legislature was the conviction at last forced upon them that the Amendment embodied the best obtainable terms, and that even these could not be had after the ensuing 4th of March. Confronted by a bankrupt people, whose industrial pursuits are utterly prostrated by political incertitude, it is to the credit of the Virginia Legislature that this conviction worked a reformation in many minds. So long as it was thought possible to obtain better terms, so long as a chance remained, even a remote and possible chance, that some way to escape the Radical clutch would be opened to them, that long honor compelled them to hold out against the Amendment. Like a garrison besieged they must await the arrival of succor to the last possible moment—if it comes not there is no dishonor in surrender.

But even with these powerful motives inducing to a ratification of the Amendment at the time the Legislature adjourned, not more than thirty—less than one-third—could be expected to vote for ratification under any circumstances whatever. Many more were halting between two opinions, or were said to be in that condition, and it was thought that a free consultation with their constituents during the recess would result in giving a majority for the measure upon the reassembling—an opinion, by the way, that I never shared. All of the talk then just at present in the newspapers about the Virginia Legislature and the Amendment amounts to this, that while it was certain when the session began that nobody would vote for it, when the Houses adjourned for the holidays it was possible that somebody might. This slight tonic, however, to the poor wasting shadow of Virginia, has been fearfully diluted in the last few days by the publicity that has been given to the possibility of a ratification by the Legislature, and the consequent vehement attacks upon that possibility by the Press of the State. At first the thing was "poohed" and "bahed," but as it appeared in one newspaper after another in the North, and in so many different but relatively consistent shapes, the heavier guns of invective were opened upon it, and at the present moment they are roaring all along the line. The *Examiner* of this morning saying, "We are therefore reluctantly forced to the conclusion that Mr. SEGAR has made these extraordinary representations," and that "there is not a word of truth in them," goes on to repudiate the possibility that the Legislature will ratify the Amendment as a gross libel upon that body, and then concludes in these words:

> "The fact, however, that these extraordinary misrepresentations of our position find circulation makes it imperatively necessary that the Legislature should, on its reassemblage, proceed at once to reject this insulting and injurious proposition. Virginia must no longer occupy a doubtful attitude, even in appearance. These reports do more than degrade us abroad; they are the basis of renewed attempts by our artful enemies to sow divisions in the Southern camp and to seduce other States from the path of duty by the false pretence that Virginia has abandoned it. We trust, therefore, that the very first thing the Legislature does when it meets will be to put their seal of reprobation on this Amendment. The people will not now be content with less than immediate action."

This insistence will be repeated from every newspaper in the State, with probably half a dozen exceptions, and the possibility—it was never anything more—that the Amendment would be ratified is gone.

A CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION,

consisting of Senator POLAND of Vermont, Senator KIRKWOOD of Iowa, Hon. RUFUS P. SPALDING of Ohio, accompanied by their ladies, and by Mr. S. B. COLBY, Register of the Treasury, arrived in the city last evening. The party being only in search of relaxation, the weather today has been very unpropitious, it being one of the coldest ever experienced in this latitude, and a keen wind blowing, compelling everybody indoors who is not forced by business to be out. Notwithstanding the weather, Gov. PEIRPOINT called upon the distinguished party early this morning at the Ballard House, and under his guidance the gentlemen of the party sallied out to view the notabilities of Richmond, a task only partly accomplished when they were compelled to seek a port from stress of weather. All of the party, together with several officers and others, dined with Gen. SCHOFIELD to-day, and this so far constitutes all the attention bestowed here upon the excursionists.

A POINT OF LAW

recently decided by Judge JOYNES, in the District Court at Appeals at Petersburgh, in the cases of TUCKER *vs.* WATSON, MCGILL & CO., and the same *vs.* BRODNAX & LYON, has some general interest. The facts agreed were, in chief:

1. That the plaintiffs in the Court below were manufacturers of tobacco in Virginia, and that the defendants were consignees of the tobacco, and did business in Massachusetts.
2. That the tobacco was shipped just before the war and sold afterward; and
3. That soon after the war ended, but not quite as soon as might have been, the consignees paid the principal money arising from the sales, and refused to pay any interest that accrued during the war.

The judgments of the Court below, were in favor of the plaintiffs for that interest, to recover which the suits were brought.

Judge JOYNES reversed the decision of the Court below, and held that interest during the war was not recoverable. The point is not a new one, and is only noteworthy from the fact that the Circuit Court of Petersburgh decided that interest was recoverable.

E. C.

North Carolina Finances.

The report of Mr. BATTLE, Treasurer of North Carolina, exhibits as follows:

The ante-war debt of North Carolina, including interest to the 1st October, 1866, is $13,033,000.

The following general statement shows the condition of the State Treasury:

Balance in hands of Public Treasurer, January 1, 1866	$5,964 38
Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866	1,967,770 26
Total	$1,973,734 64
Disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866	1,850,528 72
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1, 1866	$123,205 92

A table is appended to the report showing an estimate of the probable expenses of the State Government for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1867, as follows:

Legislative Department	$161,100
Executive Department	36,305
Judicial Department	64,000
Miscellaneous	229,130
Total	$490,535

The Treasurer leaves it to the Legislature whether provision shall be made for the payment of interest on the public debt, and if so resolved, he says the rates can be increased for that purpose.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners—Withdrawal of a Suit.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives publicity to a report that the present Police Commissioners have countermanded their orders given to their legal advisers to bring suit against the parties who were instrumental in causing their imprisonment in jail for several days, including the day of the last State election. The reasons and motives which changed their determination in the matter have not transpired. It is, however, stated that Sheriff THOMPSON has not changed his intentions in regard to prosecuting the parties causing his arrest and imprisonment in jail at the same time as the present Police Commissioners, although probably [illegible] at [illegible] to receive the support of the Commissioners in his efforts to obtain legal redress.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Views of the Public Press upon the Question of Reconstruction, as Embodied in Mr. Stevens' North Carolina Bill.

The bill presented by Mr. STEVENS in the House of Representatives, providing for the reorganization of the State of North Carolina, has naturally excited much comment, and sufficient time has now elapsed to enable us to obtain the expressions of the views of nearly all the journals of note throughout the country. Generally there is a disposition manifested to give it serious consideration, as, in the words of the Boston *Journal*, "tracing out a new line of thought on the subject of reconstruction, which may yet be resorted to as furnishing the only practical solution for the hitherto insurmountable difficulties in the way of the speedy and safe reorganization of all the seceded States." The *Journal* expresses the opinion that the provision of the bill, which provides that those only shall actively superintend the reorganization of the State who, on the 4th of March, 1864, at heart favored Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation of December preceding, and really desired that the rebellion should cease, "would undoubtedly take in the great majority of the people of North Carolina, and might furnish as good a basis to build upon as any other." In alluding to the second peculiarity of the bill—the provision for impartial though qualified suffrage in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the same paper remarks:

> "Nothing is said about the regulation of suffrage thereafter, nor about the character of the Constitution to be framed, but as explicit conditions are made for the submission of the work of the Convention to Congress for approval, it is manifest that the new Constitution must accord with the liberal and impartial features of this bill, or else it will be sure of rejection."

The Providence *Journal* deems the real meaning and intention of the bill to be as follows:

> "If North Carolina, as an existing State, will not ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and restore herself to her proper place in the Union, Congress will reconstruct her, and thus make her conform to the conditions required. A new State, as it were, is to be created that will do the work of restoration which the old State now refuses to do. The difference between the two will be that *the new will be governed by men in harmony with the Union*, whereas the existing State is governed by those in harmony with the rebellion."

It, however, expresses a doubt as to whether the movement will not prove a failure in Congress, the bill with its present limitation on the right of voting for members of the Convention failing to receive sufficient votes to insure its adoption. This right, it says, is much more likely to be extended to the whole population—black and white. But whatever may be the fate of this bill, the *Journal* remarks that the idea which apparently is entertained by many of the people of the insurrectionary States, and not a few of their Legislatures, that they simply have to choose between the Constitutional Amendment and remaining as they are, is evidently a mistake. On this point it expresses itself thus:

> "Congress means that the country shall be restored in some way or other, and that speedily. If it cannot be done with the coöperation of the States lately in rebellion, it must be done without it; or, rather, if it cannot be done with the assent of the disloyal majority, who are all white men, it must be done by the agency of the loyal minority, who may be nearly all black men. The States in question having rejected with disdain the terms which were offered for their acceptance, may now find that terms will be imposed for which their acceptance will not be asked. The country certainly cannot be expected to wait till they are suited."

In a somewhat similar view of the case the New-Haven *Journal and Courier* looks upon the bill as "an immediate result of the refusal of the Southern States to accept the proposed Constitutional Amendment." For, while Congress was willing last Summer to recognize the rebel States, on the simple conditions prescribed in the Amendment, the elections since then have demonstrated that the people are ready to indorse the more severe measures advocated by Mr. STEVENS and his friends, who were then in a hopeless minority, and to "sustain any measure that shall thoroughly uproot not only disloyalty itself, but any and all influences by which it may be enabled to renew its life and power." Yet, while the North was thus declaring its inexorable determination, the South, the *Courier* says, "with a fatuity which showed that it neither forgot nor learned anything, deliberately proceeded to reject the terms upon which its treason would be forgiven, and arrogantly demanded rights in the Union which it had before utterly repudiated and to which it professed itself to be bound only by the fact of conquest." Of the manner in which this demand will be met it says:

> "The will of the people is the beginning and end of the law. The people have emphatically said that the rebel States shall not reacquire power in the Union unless they give assurances not to disturb its future peace. If the knot cannot be untied it must be cut. Mr. STEVENS' bill proposes to cut the knot. That his scheme is a radical one there is no doubt. That it would have received the assent of Congress a year ago no one believes. That it will now pass is very probable. The plan in itself is not essentially different from that of President JOHNSON. He failed because the old rebels had the exclusive control of the ballot-box. If Mr. STEVENS succeeds, it will be because the ballot-box is opened to the freedmen, and all except real Union men are excluded from office."

The Syracuse *Journal* also regards the measure as thoroughly radical, "inasmuch as it proposes to cut up the present Government by the roots and totally obliterate its authority." The theory of the bill it states as follows:

> "The bill proceeds upon the theory that the relations with the Government, which were severed by North Carolina on the 20th of May, 1861, have never been restored; that the Government set up by the President was provisional, and needed the approval of Congress, which has never been given; that the present State Government is not a legal one, having been constituted under recommendation of the Provisional Government, which had no authority, and, therefore, exists upon sufferance, and may be abolished whenever Congress chooses to exercise its authority."

"And upon this theory," it says, "all that is proposed by Mr. STEVENS' bill is plain enough." "And the plan," it continues, "becomes a matter of the greatest importance, as indicative of a policy which Congress may adopt, and which may be applied not only to North Carolina, but to the other nine States of the South which are subject to legislation of this or like character. This dernier resort might have been avoided by the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, the mild and generous condition of return to the Union which the loyal people have presented to their rebellious brethren; but the South will be responsible for the rejection of that measure, and upon the South will be the responsibility of the severer and more exacting conditions which may be found necessary."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* (Cons. Rep.) compares Mr. STEVENS' bill with that introduced in the House by Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, providing territorial governments for the Southern States, and says Mr. STEVENS' bill is evidently offered as a concession to the moderate Republicans in Congress, while that introduced by Mr. JULIAN is an uncompromising assertion of the policy originated by Mr. SUMNER, and doubtless had its inspiration from him. Although we cannot subscribe to the doctrine of State suicide upon which both bills are based, *we find it far easier to favor Mr. Stevens' plan than might be supposed.* There are no really fatal legal objections to it—none that may not logically be avoided. It is certainly the most practical, feasible and inoffensive plan that has yet emanated from a Radical quarter.

The Buffalo *Courier* (Dem.,) while objecting to the bill as based on the theory of State suicide, admits even more in regard to the liberality of the terms proposed, than is claimed by most Republican papers, saying:

> "The bill exhibits, in certain important features, a leaning toward conservatism. In the first place the bill legalizes everything the President has thus far done in the matter of provisional governments, which was unexpected from such a source. In the second place the bill requires that the members of the Convention take an oath that they did not willingly, after the 4th of March, 1864, support the rebellion; and also that they will hereafter faithfully support the Constitution and Government of the United States. This is a very mild oath to be prescribed by STEVENS. With regard to the choice of the delegates to this Convention, the bill cannot be considered radical. Its provisions in this respect are certainly, for their author, extremely liberal."

Its objection to the bill is declared to be, however, insuperable, because it is based on the theory of State suicide.

The *Evening Post* regards it as certain that as soon as Congress is satisfied that the Southern States will not have the Amendment it will proceed to other measures, and it says:

> "It is useless to argue against such a course; the people in the recent elections have demanded and justified it. It is of no use to show that the whole proceeding is extra-constitutional, for the people reply that defiant and unpunished traitors shall not take advantage of constitutional forms to gain unfair advantages; they will not have such a condition of things as makes a vote in the South represent twice as much as a vote in the North; they will in some way exclude from power the leaders and originators of the rebellion. If it is said the measures necessary to obtain such legislation are extra-constitutional, and to that extent revolutionary, the people reply: We accept the risk. Justice is to be done, safety secured, and treason punished, at all hazards."

The North Carolina bill, so far as it asserts the power of Congress, rather than the President, to reëstablish the State Governments overturned by the rebellion, the *Post* regards as in strict accordance with the Constitution, and with the will of the people as expressed in the late elections. But in its provision declaring the qualifications of voters, it thinks the bill makes a dangerous blunder. On this point the *Post* says:

> "It decrees that only those shall vote who can read and write, or who own real estate of the assessed value of one hundred dollars. Now if Congress may decide who shall vote, in the reorganization of an overthrown State Government, it may decree general as well as partial suffrage; and we trust it will not commit the blunder and wrong of excluding any class from the polls. If the State Governments in the South are to be reorganized under Congressional supervision, it is the highest duty of Congress to see to it that all the people take part in that important and fundamental act."

The Trenton (N. J.) *State Gazette* prefers Mr. STEVENS' bill to those introduced by Messrs. SUMNER, STEVENS and JULIAN, if either of the proposed bills is to become a law, as the one most likely to accomplish its purpose, and because it fixes a definite period for the formation of a State Government, and evidently looks to as brief a continuance of the territorial system as possible. But it says:

> "We are of the opinion, however, that no such measure should be adopted by Congress until after the separate States have had full time to consider and act upon the amendments to the Constitution now pending. We think that Congress is bound by the obligations of good faith to give the policy adopted at the last session a fair trial, *which it has not yet had.* Congress is bound to give the insurgent States ample time to act, and if they shall persist in their present course, and reject a plan so just and equitable, then we hope that Mr. STEVENS' bill may be adopted, and extended to all the disorganized States. The present abnormal condition of affairs cannot be permitted to continue much longer, and if the people of the South—under the lead of the men who brought all this disaster upon them—persist in their obstinate refusal to aid in the work of reconstruction, it ought to and must be completed without their aid, and without consulting them."

The Medina *Tribune* urges the adoption of Mr. SPAULDING's resolution, declaring that upon the adoption of the Amendment by any State, its loyal representatives will be considered, as in the case of Tennessee, entitled to immediate admission—this to be the last of the olive branches to the South. If, it says, the rebel leaders still prove potent and powerful—if the refusal to adopt the Amendment is persisted in, *as it no doubt will be*—then proceed to declare the existing Governments illegal and unconstitutional, and organize others upon a loyal basis as proposed in Mr. STEVENS' plan in regard to North Carolina. In doing this the *Tribune* claims:

> "Congress need not and will not declare that North Carolina is or ever was out of the Union, or has ceased to exist as a State. She will simply be regarded and treated as a State without a Government; as a State in the hands of disqualified rebels, who are as really opposed to the Union now as when engaged in the active enterprises of war for its destruction. And in meeting this issue the disloyal will be set aside, while the loyal will be invited to assume the places which they alone are competent to hold. Of course, the perpetual exclusion from political action of all who have taken part in the rebellion is not for a moment to be thought of; but the advantage of such a plan is that it will bring them back, when they do come, in an attitude of perfect and submissive loyalty."

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* opposes the bill, because of the reading and writing and the property qualifications, which, it says, "reduce it to the level of the Johnson policy, and ought to insure for it the emphatic negative of every Republican in Congress." This objection it expresses further as follows:

> "This qualification would practically disfranchise nine out of every ten, and very likely ninety-nine out of every hundred of the colored people of the State, while it would not disfranchise a single white man, however poor or ignorant he might be. If it is claimed that no one can be chosen a delegate to the convention unless he can take the prescribed oath, we reply, if you expect to secure a loyal Government by means of this oath you are doomed to disappointment. The men who have the ballot will have the power; and you cannot prevent it by requiring delegates to swear a thousand oaths on the Holy Evangelists. If you let men vote, they will manage in some way to vote for the men they prefer, and the majority of those permitted to vote will manage to elect the men they prefer."

To avoid this danger the *Sentinel* recommends that the Inspectors of Elections be required to administer to persons, who are challenged on offering to vote, the same oath required of delegates to the Convention. Of the black men it says:

> "Above all, never forget that the black men at the South are the friends of the Union; that their friendship will be far stronger if you enfranchise them, and that they need the ballot for protection. Never forget that the ballot is not and ought not to be given to men because they are competent to decide aright the questions of statesmanship that may be submitted to them, but because they need the ballot as the only agency by which they can peaceably defend and maintain their rights and their liberties."

The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican*, regarding the bill from a similar standpoint, says:

> "As North Carolina is living without a Constitution, the one submitted to her people having been rejected, it seems of all other territory the place to commence the work of reconstruction. But we do not like either the property or educational qualification. The adoption of these requisites for a voter, is imposing on these people qualifications not required in most of the Northern States, and endangering the question of permanent peace. The Union, if reconstructed, must be upon an indestructible basis, and that as speedily as possible. The doctrine of "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage," if adopted, as proposed, would only settle the question that ex-rebels should retain undisturbed control over the Southern States. The proposition sounds magnanimous, but has no real merit, and should be viewed with suspicion when supported by the Democracy. The late election was fought upon the issue of the Constitutional Amendment. That having been rejected with scorn, there is but one duty before Congress. "Revolutions never go backward," and we ask Congress, now that the necessity falls upon them, to commence anew this work of reconstruction; to give every man who is twenty-one years of age, and a citizen, the right to vote, and to disfranchise all those who were engaged in the rebellion."

The Perils of Mining—One Thousand Miners Annually Slaughtered—Can Explosions be Prevented?

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

The news which reached us by telegraph of the fearful tragedy in the Oaks Colliery at Barnsley is, unhappily, more than confirmed. It fell short, indeed, of the truth, for it is now almost certain that nearly 400 men and boys must have perished in the first explosion on Wednesday, and that 20 or 30 volunteers engaged in searching for their missing comrades were all but one killed by a second explosion on Thursday morning. There is no recorded instance, we believe, of so fatal a catastrophe in a coal mine. The most terrible accidents of the same kind within the last few years, if not within living memory, were those at the Lundhill and Hartley Collieries. In the former, which happened in 1857, the number of victims was 189; in the latter, which happened in January, 1862, the number was .09. Looking at these figures alone, we might be tempted to believe that in spite of the precautions which science can suggest, the miner's occupation becomes more and more perilous, and the unseen forces which hourly threaten his existence more and more ungovernable. It is consolatory to know that such an impression is not confirmed by statistics. The total number of violent deaths in coal mines, arising from explosions of fire-damp, falls of coal from the roof, accidents in shafts, or miscellaneous casualties, has rather diminished than increased during the last ten years, and is much smaller than it was, in proportion to the quantity of coal raised. Still, it amounts to nearly 1,000 annually, and it is to be feared that for the present year the aggregate returned will be much higher. The loss of life at Barnsley alone is equivalent to that in a pitched battle, and as married men are far more numerous among miners than among soldiers, the misery entailed by it on wives and families is probably much greater.

It would be worse than vain, with our present information, to form any conjecture as to the cause of this awful calamity. We can but lay before our readers in a connected form such facts as have come to light, awaiting the results of the inquiry which must forthwith be instituted, though under the great disadvantage that few eyewitnesses survive. It was about 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon when the pit exploded, and it is stated that nearly 400 men and boys were then working in it. About 25 had been saved up to 4 o'clock, and no efforts were spared in attempting to rescue the rest. Throughout the night relays of men continued to descend the shaft, and succeeded in bringing to the bank 70 or 80 bodies, of which all but a few were corpses. One party which had ventured down reported that no less than 38 dead bodies were lying within a space of some 30 yards, and it was hoped that, as the mine was not yet on fire, all the remainder might be recovered. The south side of the pit, however, had not yet been explored, this being the part from which the blast of fire-damp was supposed to have proceeded. Early on Thursday morning a body of sixteen out of thirty-seven searchers then in the pit, having advanced about 700 yards from the shaft, "felt the air sacking," and made the best of their way back. The signal being given, they were hauled up in safety, but on reaching the upper air they were reproached with cowardice by some of their fellows, and a fresh batch of seven got into the cage and were lowered down to continue the search. They had not reached the bottom many minutes before a fearful crash was heard, shaking all the works and neighboring houses, and followed by the ejection of a shower of rubbish from the mouth of the shaft. It now became evident to all that no reasonable hope remained of bringing up any one else alive, yet it is stated that a man named DAWSON volunteered to go down once more on this desperate errand. Fortunately, a third explosion put an end to any further sacrifice of life; all persons were promptly warned off the ground, and a consultation was held by the viewers on the spot, at which the Government Inspector was present, upon the proper course to be taken. The process of flooding a mine inevitably involves much delay in the recovery of the bodies, but where there is no longer the least chance of saving life, nor any other means of extinguishing the fire, this objection must obviously be put aside.

By a strange and melancholy coincidence, a similar calamity was reported from Hanley, in North Staffordshire, in the very next column of our impression yesterday. It must have occurred within a few hours of the final explosion at Barnsley, and though it cannot have been equally fatal, since there were but 200 men in the mine, it seems too probable that half of these will be found dead. We shall not dwell on the heartrending scenes witnessed around the pit's mouth on these occasions, as the cage is drawn up with its freight of dead or living bodies. These sad features of a colliery accident may well be left to the imagination, but it is right that we should endeavor to realize in some degree the extent of its consequences. All these hundreds of lives thus sacrificed were those of able-bodied men or youths; many of them were those of skillful and scientific men whom it may be impossible to replace. Among those who last descended the Barnsley shaft were Mr. PARKIN JEFFCOCK, a well-known mining engineer, Mr. SMITH, also an engineer, and Mr. D. STEWART, the steward of the colliery. It is impossible not to admire the courage of those who, being under no obligation of duty, volunteer on such a forlorn hope; but, after all, it is a fearful waste of precious materials. The actual loss to the country in skilled labor by the accidents of Thursday and Friday represents a sum which, expended in preventive measures, might, perhaps, have rendered them impossible; while the suffering endured by individuals is beyond all calculation.

Can nothing, then, be done, to check this periodical slaughter of our miners for the future? If we hesitate to answer this question very hopefully, it is because we almost despair of protecting men against their own suicidal, if not murderous, rashness. A vast mass of evidence has been collected by Commissions and committees on this very subject, but no proposal, so far as we are aware, has been made whereby the safety of all the workers in a mine can be made altogether independent of the incaution of each one. There are certain safeguards, no doubt, such as the sinking of two shafts and an efficient system of inspection, which can be enforced by the Legislature, and it is satisfactory to find that the number of deaths from colliery accidents has been apparently reduced (having regard to the quantity of coal raised) by the operation of the Duplicate Shafts Act, passed in 1862. How far "shaft accidents" and "falls of roof and coal" admit of being minimized by the vigilance of an inspector, we cannot undertake to say, but it is evident that firedamp must be mainly controlled by the prudence of the miner himself. This fulminating vapor, which causes one-fifth of the whole mortality among miners, and works such wholesale destruction, is no other than carburetted hydrogen gas, which, being mixed with atmospheric air, explodes on the application of a light. The Davy lamp, as every one knows, is a contrivance by which a light may be carried about without danger even where firedamp is most abundant. The gas may even penetrate the wire gauze surrounding the flame, yet no harm will ensue, unless the gauze becomes excessively overheated, so long as the lamp is not opened. But the time is as almost sure to come, sooner or later, when some thoughtless boy, passing one of the worked-out seams in which firedamp is known to accumulate, or some hewer, bent on getting a clearer view of his work, uncovers the lamp for an instant, and in that instant consigns himself and his companions to perdition. The problem, therefore, is to invent some antidote to firedamp, or, at least, some method of testing its presence, so as to put the most reckless on their guard. One expedient, of the former kind, consisting of an improved plan of ventilation, has lately been under discussion among some of our engineers; another, of the latter kind, consisting of an instrument for registering the invisible influence of firedamp, was submitted to the Committee of last session. The subject is one of national importance, and ought to be so treated, for the recurrence of these frightful explosions, which throw whole villages into mourning, is an evil which, if capable of prevention, may well burden the public conscience.

New-York State Prisons.

The following is a very brief statement of the condition of our State Prisons at the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866:

At the commencement of the fiscal year there were 1,869 convicts remaining in prisons and asylums; received during the year, 1,531; discharged by expiration of sentence and deduction for good conduct, 442; discharged by pardon, commutation and orders from the Court, 226; escaped, 19; retaken and returned to prisons, 6; transferred to lunatic asylum, 4; died, 25; number discharged during the year, 774; number remaining in prisons and convict asylum on the 30th of September last was 2,629. The yearly average of inmates for the last ten years in all the prisons is 2,552. Of the total number at the close of the year, 2,443 were white, 185 colored and 2 Indians. The number of cells are as follows: Sing Sing Male Prison, 1,191; Female, 117; Auburn, 992; Clinton, 544—total, 2,844.

There were but 534 who claimed to be temperate when admitted to the prison, and the balance, 2,005, (excluding those in the Asylum,) were intemperate or moderate drinkers of ardent spirits, before conviction.

The total expenditures (including the manufacture of iron and nails at Clinton Prison) at all the prisons for the fiscal year amounts to	$615,614 60
Amount received and deposited with the Treasurer same period	311,702 36
Cash deficiency	$303,912 24
Excess of stock (cash value) on hand 30th September, 1866, over that on hand 30th September, 1865	$126,357 63
Expended for building, new materials now on hand	52,393 93—178,751 56
Actual cost of all the prisons to the State for fiscal year ending 30th September, 1866	$125,160 68

A law was passed in 1865, authorizing the Board of Inspectors of State Prisons to employ the convicts at Clinton Prison in the manufacture of iron and nails. About five months of the fiscal year, ending 30th September, 1865, they were employed in that branch of business; the balance of the year they were on contract.

The total expenditures for that year, closing 30th September, 1865, amounted to	$159,481 05
Cash deposited to credit of Treasurer	46,918 16
Deficiency	$112,918 1
To show for this deficit, there was stock on hand, (cash value,) Prison account	$31,602 28
Manufacturing account	45,080 61— $76,772 89
Actual deficit of the Prison, 30th	$36,145 27

PRISON ACCOUNT.

The cost of maintaining the Clinton Prison for the fiscal year closing 30th September, 1866, is as follows:

Received on estimate from Treasurer	$92,975 12
Deposited to credit of Treasurer	5,274 69
Excess for support of Prison	87,[illegible]
On hand over 30th Sept., 1865, produce, (cash value)	21,160 9[illegible]
Actual Prison deficit	$66,[illegible]

MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT.

Received from Treasurer	$123,101 10
Returned to Treasurer	80,412 36
Due Treasurer	$42,688 74
On hand over Sept. 30, 1865, cash and stock on hand, wood, ore, iron, nails, &c.	$145,942 22
Deduct amount due Treasurer	42,688 74
Credit balance of Prison	$103,253 48
Deduct Prison expenses, 1866	65,840 57
Credit balance	$37,412 91
Deduct Prison deficit, 1865	36,145 27
Net profit, '65 and '66	$1,267 64

The above is the result attained at the Clinton Prison during seventeen months' experience of employing the convict labor by the State.

It will be seen by referring to the reports of Board of Inspectors of State Prisons for nine years, ending 30th September, 1864, the average excess of expenditures over receipts at Clinton Prison amounted to $31,950 40, although a portion of this sum was expended for permanent improvements.

The Richmond Race-course Homicide—Particulars of the Shooting of Jesse Murphy, of Baltimore.

The Richmond papers contain the particulars of the affray at the Chesterfield Race-course on Christmas Day, between JOSEPH KELLY and JESSE MURPHY, formerly of Baltimore, which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears from the evidence before the Coroner that quite a large number of persons had congregated to witness a race between B. M. HARVEY's black horse *Fly Away* and Mr. TYLER's bay gelding *Jeff. Davis*, trained by Mr. MURPHY, who was proprietor of Jackson Trotting Park, and well known in sporting circles. In settling the preliminaries of the race MURPHY became angered about some details, and got into a quarrel with JOSEPH KELLY, a sporting character also, who was previously on good terms with MURPHY, it is stated. MURPHY is alleged to have threatened to whip KELLY, and advanced toward him, when the latter drew his pistol as MURPHY advanced. MURPHY then turned to go toward his wagon, a short distance off, as is supposed for a pistol, but had not gone many steps before KELLY fired, the ball striking him in the back and coming diagonally out of his left side. The wounded man fell, but recovered himself and continued toward his wagon. KELLY pursued him, and just as MURPHY got his pistol and turned KELLY fired another shot, which struck MURPHY on the nose, between the eyes, and passed into his brain. On receiving this shot MURPHY fell on his knees, when KELLY, it is alleged, took his (MURPHY's) pistol, a navy five-shooter, and beat him over the head and face with the butt of it. MURPHY called out, "For Christ's sake, JOE KELLY, don't kill me!" He then fell and died in a few moments.

As soon as the killing was done, KELLY got into a buggy and went to Richmond with a friend, stopped at Mr. PARKER WESTCOTT's stable, on Franklin-street, where he alighted and ascended to the upper part, but scarcely had he done so before Detectives TYLER and KNOX, who had been previously informed of the shooting and had secreted themselves in the neighborhood, followed and took him prisoner. The prisoner at first expressed some doubt of the power to arrest him, but, subsequently, went quietly to the station-house, where he remained till he was delivered to the custody of the Chesterfield officers, in which county the bloody deed was committed. He was taken to Manchester and kept under guard in a law office, in the absence of a more secure place, till the afternoon, when he was transferred to the County Jail.

The Coroner's Jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot fired by the hands of JOSEPH KELLY.

JOSEPH KELLY is said to be of Irish origin, but came to this country when quite young. He is a man about five feet eight and a half or nine inches high, of medium stoutness, and weighs perhaps 150 or 155 pounds; complexion rather sallow, eyes dark hazel, hair dingy black, and black moustache. His demeanor is quiet and unobtrusive, though when angered he is said to be desperate. For a number of years past he has spent a good deal of his time in Richmond, though during that time he has made frequent visits to various other places. In 1864, it is stated, he made his way from Wilmington, N. C., to Nassau, because of a difficulty, in which he killed his adversary. Since the close of the war he returned to the South from Nassau. He is said to be a man of reckless courage, and cool under every emergency.

JESSE MURPHY went to Richmond about two years since, from Baltimore. He is well known as a sporting man, who kept fast horses, &c., and at the time of his death was proprietor of Jackson Trotting Park. He was of stout build, heavy muscle, and gray eyes. He is said to have been quick to [illegible] most desperate adversary.

Counterfeiters in St. Louis—Important Arrests by the United States Marshal.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, Dec. 26.

St. Louis is rapidly gaining an unenviable notoriety as a centre, or headquarters of gangs of counterfeiters whose ramifications extend over the whole northwest, with branches and confederates in many Southern villages. United States Marshal RODGERS has already sent a dozen or more counterfeiters to the Penitentiary at Jefferson City within the last six months, but without materially stopping the issue of counterfeit Treasury notes. The Marshal made an arrest of two counterfeiters on Saturday night, and the details of the affair will give our readers an idea of the completeness of the counterfeiters' organization. Some week or more ago Detective A. HOWLEY, of St. Joseph, arrested a "shover of the queer" at [illegible], in this State, and learning from him (evidently a novice in the business) at what point in St. Louis he purchased his bogus money, brought him to this city, and, in conjunction with Marshal RODGERS, planned the capture of the entire party. HOWLEY, aided by the information obtained from his prisoner and other items furnished by the Marshal, managed to obtain an introduction to the leading dealers in "cony," as they call counterfeit money, and contracted to purchase considerable amounts thereof. Delay, however, was continually made in the delivery of the stuff, the counterfeiters evidently having their suspicions, and it was not long before both HOWLEY and RODGERS found their every movement "shadowed" by the detectives of the brotherhood. Fortunately they had provided for such a contingency, and there was no necessity for a personal meeting, and HOWLEY, (the suspicion of the confederates being set at rest,) managed to plan a place of delivery where the Marshal could be present without exciting suspicion. The plan was carried out, and the money delivered to the Marshal in person, but as only one person was present, and an offer was made to furnish a larger amount on Sunday night at a place the Marshal supposed to contain the dies, &c., the alarm for arrest was not made, and the party separated.

On Sunday night the Marshal was promptly at hand with his force in concealment, and having received the counterfeit money for which he had bargained, gave the alarm for the capture of the men who were supposed to be in the house; but a search failed to reveal any one but the principal, who was already in the Marshal's hands, but who by some unaccountable means, succeeded in destroying all the counterfeit money in his possession. The Marshal, however, succeeded in recovering the amount of "cony" for which he had bargained, and a set of dies, impressions and tools, and also has two prisoners—the two from whom he had purchased the so-called money. The names of the prisoners are withheld for the present at the request of the Marshal.

Attempted Suicide—A Young Man Disappointed in Love Drinks Laudanum.

From the St. Paul Press, Dec. 25.

On Sunday evening a young man residing in this city attempted to commit suicide by drinking a heavy dose of laudanum, but fortunately his life was saved by prompt interference. The circumstances are as follow:

About dusk a respectably-dressed young man went into ALLEN & CHAMPLIN's drug-store, and asked for some laudanum. Suspecting that he might want it for an improper use, Mr. ALLEN declined to sell it to him. He at once proceeded to B. H. BRIGGS' drug-store on Third-street, and called for laudanum. Mr. COLLIER, the clerk in attendance, questioned him closely as to the use he intended to make of it. The young man said he wanted to use it in his family, some of whom were sick. On being questioned if he knew the quantity for a dose, he said "fifteen drops for a grown person." Mr. COLLIER felt quite suspicious of the person, whose actions seemed eccentric, but concluded to give him the laudanum. On handing him the bottle, which contained about two ounces of poison, the stranger handed him a bill. Mr. COLLIER pretended to turn around to change the bill, but kept an eye on the party. Thinking himself unnoticed, he at once uncorked the bottle and applied it to his mouth. Mr. COLLIER sprang at him and knocked it from his hand, but not until the party had swallowed most of the contents. "Do you want to kill yourself?" asked Mr. COLLIER. "Yes," said the stranger, "that's what I mean. I want to die, and intend to do so." He then attempted to leave, but Mr. COLLIER seized him, and forced him into a chair. The would-be suicide resisted, but it was of no use. Mr. WM. KENNEDY, who was in the store, slipped out and soon returned with a Policeman, just as Mr. COLLIER had prepared a powerful emetic, which he was endeavoring to force the man to take. By the help of the officer, he forced a small glass down his throat. The officer then took him to the City Hall.

Here, to make a long story short, Dr. RIEGER was sent for, and not without some trouble, succeeded, the officers helping, in forcing an emetic into the unwilling stomach of the suicide. In a short time the laudanum was brought to light, and the man was saved. He was then put to bed very weak from the paroxysm he had passed through, but still declaring his intention to kill himself at first chance.

He turned out to be a young fellow residing in town, who was recently "crossed in love," and goaded to desperation by the jeers of his comrades, he actually tried to put an end to his life. At his earnest request we suppress his name, as he is respectably connected—his father being an eminent business man. We hope he will not repeat his rash act.

A Suspected Felon—He is Found in a Cathedral Spire.

From the Louisville Courier, Dec. 21.

On Wednesday evening a small boy went to the office of City Marshal, PAT. DILLON, and informed him that a robber was then hidden in the Cathedral, up in the spire. The Marshal at once went with him to the building indicated, and under his guidance ascended the dusty flight of steps far up into the spire under the clock, where the boy had seen the man the day as he (the boy) was up in the steeple to try to catch some pigeons. As soon as they got up there the man made an attempt to escape, and [illegible] after a search they found him, and the Marshal brought him down and put him in jail.

His name was SAMUEL REARDON. He had been, he stated, living in the steeple for seven weeks, and had a bed there, and provisions, water, &c., sufficient to last him several weeks. He had managed to steal the keys of the Cathedral when they were painting it some months since, and had managed to escape observation by going out and coming in during the night, when he no doubt prowled around for plunder.

The Springfield Armory.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* reports that the preparations are nearly completed at the Armory for a considerable increase in the force of workmen and their production. The work of altering the present pattern of musket to the new breech-loader, of the model lately approved by the examining board at Washington, will be immediately commenced on quite an extensive scale, and the present work on the old guns gradually reduced. The principal increase in the working force will be made in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's milling department. Orders were received early in the month to carry on operations which will require two sets of hands, alternating night and day, as during the busy period of the war. Some additional workmen will also be employed in the machine-shop, under the direction of Mr. Porter, and a room has been newly fitted up with the arrangements for assembling the guns. The aggregate number of men in the Government employ will, however, be somewhat reduced, as the workmen will be transferred from other departments to those in which they are most needed. One of the first of the new weapons, and in every respect a model gun, was finished yesterday and sent to New-York, where it will go to M. MONTHOLON, the lately retired French Minister at Washington, and thence to France, though not for exhibition at the Paris Exposition.

A Missouri Woman as a Cavalry Soldier.

A Mrs. FRANCES F. SIGEL, is now in Washington, applying at the Pay Department for back pay for services in the Western armies as a cavalryman. She says she enlisted in 1861 with her husband, JOHN CLEYTON, in the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, and fought for two years as a cavalryman in our armies. She fought under GRANT, SHERIDAN and ROSECRANS. She was in the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, and Stone River, and at the latter battle her husband was killed and she severely wounded. Her sex thus became known and she was discharged the service. She has married since, and is now endeavoring to get the pay due her when discharged. Mrs. SIGEL has evidently seen hard service in camp or elsewhere, and has contracted the airs, attitude and manners of a man. She wears a Scotch cap, cocked on one side of her head, chews tobacco and smokes. She is accompanied by her present husband. Both are poor, and have been compelled to sleep in the station-house every night they have been in Washington.

The editor of the Galveston (Texas) *Civilian*, in a letter from New-Orleans, mentioning an interview with Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET, states that he "heard from his own truthful tongue the following characteristic anecdote of Gen. ROBT. E. LEE, whom he asserted to be 'the best man in the world.' On one occasion Gen. LEE called Col. L., one of his staff officers, into his tent, and commenced dictating a letter. Col. L. wrote. Col. L. had in his mouth a pipe and was smoking. The General inhaled the noxious vapor until his patience became exhausted, and then said, 'Col. L., you can retire, and send me Col. M.; he does not smoke.' Col. L. retired and in a few moments Col. M. entered, to whom the General commenced dictating, but after inhaling the atmosphere of the tent for awhile, he discovered it to be considerably impregnated, not with the perfume of roses, but the odious smell of villainous whisky, which he could not stand. 'Retire, Col. M., and send me an officer who neither drinks nor smokes; I would rather endure the smoke of tobacco than the smell of whisky.'"

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck's Sharp Practice—Schleswig-Holstein and Prussia—Prussian Relations with Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1866.

Official documents recently published here throw new light on some of BISMARCK'S operations of last Summer, and lend them a fresh interest. That in relation to Hanover is worthy of relation, for it shows what I have some time suspected, that honest King WILLIAM was really swindled into possession of that kingdom by his astute Minister.

In the first place, it needs to be stated that King WILLIAM went into the war with no expectation or desire of annexing anything more than Schleswig-Holstein. All the others he wished simply to fetch into a new Confederation in which Austria should have no part. To be brief, then, early in the season he had obtained a promise from Hanover to remain neutral; but on the 15th of June, the day after the old Confederation voted to mobilize against Prussia, he demanded in addition an alliance. This King GEORGE rejected, and set his troops in motion southward to make a junction with the Bavarians. The only place where they expected to meet serious resistance from the Prussians was on the line of the Gotha and Eisenach Railroad, and here they proposed to force a passage about half way between the two cities. They moved so rapidly that they surprised the Prussians, who had then only a weak force along the railroad, and on the 25th of June had already begun to skirmish with the Prussian pickets. King WILLIAM was alarmed, for if these 20,000 Hanoverians once crossed this railroad his campaign on the Main would have been rendered doubly formidable, and sent his Adjutant-General to King GEORGE, at Langensalza, to procure a truce to "avoid the useless shedding of blood." King GEORGE entered into the truce, foolishly withdrew his pickets out of hearing of the railroad, and meantime took into consideration the new offer that the Prussian Adjutant-General had brought from Berlin. To gain time, it appears, BISMARCK had induced King WILLIAM to ask nothing more than neutrality, which he knew King GEORGE to be willing to accept. Meantime the trains were running night and day, bringing Prussians from east and west, every man that could be found, and in a few hours Gen. VON FALCKENSTEIN had more men by several thousands than the Hanoverians. King GEORGE deliberated a few hours on the propositions, and then telegraphed to Berlin that he would have a messenger there by 10 A. M. of the 26th with his reply. BISMARCK saw that that answer would probably be an acceptance, and would thus cut off all further pretence for hostilities against Hanover, and make annexation impossible in any event, and at the same time he had learned that a sufficient concentration had taken place to make a battle no longer hazardous, so he telegraphed privately to Gen. VON FALCKENSTEIN on no account to let King GEORGE'S messenger come to Berlin, but send one of his own officers to him (King GEORGE) with a new proposition, including alliance, (which he knew King GEORGE would not accept,) and, immediately after making the offer, to announce to the Hanoverians that he should disregard the Adjutant-General's truce, and at once attack. All this he did; the messenger tried in vain to get on the Berlin train; in the afternoon Col. DOERING, Gen. VON FALCKENSTEIN'S Adjutant-General, appeared in the Hanoverian camp to announce that the truce would be disregarded, and at once VON FALCKENSTEIN attacked with a heavy force, and King GEORGE, as the world knows, capitulated. Honest King WILLIAM, though he has all the while known that VON FALCKENSTEIN disregarded the Adjutant-General's truce, has paid no attention to it, on the ground that King GEORGE had failed to keep his part of it by not sending his messenger to Berlin—which thing BISMARCK had taken good care that he should not do. He could, therefore, with a perfectly good conscience, say to a Hanoverian deputation, as he did the other day, that he had offered King GEORGE terms in vain. Whether the secret about the messenger, now that it is out, will in any wise affect the destiny of Hanover is doubtful, though the fact must ever remain that BISMARCK duped both of the well-disposed monarchs, and secured more for his master than he himself originally desired.

WILLIAM IV. AND PIO NONO.

It would be a singular event—yet it appears now not at all improbable—if Roman Catholicism should become the means of accomplishing the union of Italy and of Germany at one and the same time. As the time approaches for the evacuation by the French of the Eternal City, it seems as if Prussia, yes, Protestant Prussia, was destined to become their successor, not by sending troops to replace the French, but through diplomatic agencies. The situation is just this: Prussia is desirous, above all other things, of uniting Germany under her administration, if not under her flag. The chief obstacle in the way is the hatred of the Catholics of South Germany for her Protestantism and "heretical" tendencies. Now, if King WILLIAM can only come before Europe in the new character of a protector to the Pope and as a guarantor of his temporal power, it is easy to see that she will have won a strong claim to the gratitude of South Germany—a claim that would be of immense political advantage for the future. Count BISMARCK has not failed to see this point and he is taking advantage of it, and, if I am not mistaken, he has here again outwitted NAPOLEON.

What are the facts? Despite the recent denial of the Berlin *Zeitung*, (BISMARCK'S organ,) it is becoming more and more apparent that Prussia is already deeply involved in Papal politics. The ultra Catholic organ of this city published yesterday a letter from Florence, which it assures us is of the most reliable authority, in which it is stated that the Prussian Minister, Count USEDOM, has so compromised himself that his longer delay in Florence will be exceedingly unpleasant, and that he had written to his Government that the Florence Cabinet had become so irritated that it would be necessary without delay to take a decisive step—either to appear openly as the guarantor of the Pope and break with Italy, or make a plain declaration renouncing all such intentions. Now, Count BISMARCK has used Italy to good purpose, to wit: to throw Austria over the fence and, for the future, though her alliance would still be of value, it is not for a moment to be balanced against a completely united Germany. Nine millions of South Germans are at any time more desirable as allies than nineteen million Italians. BISMARCK cares not a fig for the Pope's temporal or spiritual power; only he is the spiritual ruler over eight million Prussian subjects and a greater number of South Germans, and, as such, can do nearly as much to effect a permanent consolidation of Germany as BISMARCK with his armies.

To come North, several deputies in the Lower House in Berlin have lately made bitter complaints that the Government was favoring the Catholics at the expense of those professing its own religion—the Protestant. It is not five days since the Minister of Education secured the passage of a measure establishing a large number of new Catholic schools in the Province of Posen. The Catholics of the new provinces have received every assurance that they shall not be disturbed, while the Protestants, in a late Synod at Wiesbaden, representing most of the annexed provinces, passed a series of resolutions strongly accusing Prussia of neglecting Protestant interests. All these things point in the same direction.

It will cost BISMARCK very little to keep the Pope in Rome. He need not send any troops. VICTOR EMMANUEL is too much indebted to him for Venetia to venture to attack a man whom he protects. He has only to convert the Italians to the convenient doctrine of the Pope's "extra territoriality;" curtail the actual dominions of His Holiness to the City of Rome itself, which shall be put under the authority of the Papal Police; contribute, in common with other European Powers, to furnish the Pope a civil list, and the thing is done. Of course Rome does not become the actual capital of Italy, but the Italians will be satisfied with the fiction of a united peninsula.

That there is a movement on foot here in Bavaria corresponding in some degree to such a programme I have little doubt. A few weeks ago the King held a Cabinet session, in which he caused VON DER PFORDTEN, the Premier, to lay before him a detailed account of his policy relative to Prussia. That policy is what NAPOLEON would call the policy of "expectant neutrality"—*des zuwartens* the Germans name it. Soon after he held a lengthy interview with Prince HOHENLOHE, a strenuous advocate of immediate accession (*anschluss*) to the new Confederation, and the official organs now announce that a replacement of the former by the latter is exceedingly probable. This would mean participation in the new Confederation.

THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

For a long time South Germany was incredulous and believed that the new Confederation would always remain a myth; that Prussia never meant to call it into existence, but to Prussianize, from first to last, and allow no legislation but that which might be done by her own Parliament. To-day they begin to see that the work is going on in good earnest, that every day brings nearer and nearer the completion of a mighty confederation, a confederation that will be able to set a million and a half of men on their legs, and that will move on to the accomplishment of its grand destiny in Europe wholly unaffected by them—indeed, some begin to discover, stronger without than with them—while they remain distracted, weak, comparatively helpless, totally disagreeing among themselves and liable to be ground to powder in the impending conflict between the giants that surround them. Bavaria absolutely will not lead in the work of establishing a Southern confederation, and even if she would, Baden would not follow, and there they stand, while the Northern confederation begins to loom up majestically before them as a coming reality, as the only incarnation and source of German greatness, and, what so many patriots have hoped for and died for in vain, of German union, and, under this stimulus, the policy of accession is steadily gaining ground. They see, too, that it will be much easier to get a Constitution such as they desire for the Confederation by assisting in its formation than by waiting until it is completed, solidified and set in operation, to assail it with amendments.

Such is the course of argument which is every day making head in the South. On the other hand, I believe that Prussia is crowding on the work with as much dispatch as possible and for precisely the same reason. BISMARCK wants to get a Constitution adopted and in force before the democratic and demagogic representatives of nine millions of South Germans (who, with the Prussian Opposition and the deputies of the non-Prussian Northern States, would outvote his party) are admitted. The most he would have to apprehend from the South Germans would be their opposition to the burdensome Prussian military system.

The Bavarian Parliament meets on the 27th of December and the North German not till the 1st of February, and it is quite possible that Bavaria may make application to be permitted to take part in its deliberations, which will be concerning the new Constitution.

SEGREX.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EIGHTH WARD MURDER.

The Affair Still Enshrouded in Mystery—An Arrest on Suspicion.

A paragraph appeared in yesterday's TIMES giving brief details of a shocking and mysterious murder in the Eighth Ward, when a German shoemaker was stabbed by a negro in the shoe shop of CHRISTIAN MUNCH, at No. 46 Thompson-street. The mystery attending this tragedy still remains unexplained, and although Detectives GLYNN, MOORE and PICKETT, of the Eighth Precinct, have been hard at work endeavoring to discover the murderer and his confederate, they have as yet failed to obtain a clue to the identity of the perpetrators. It now appears from a statement of a man named MASON, who is employed in a stable near the scene of the murder, that soon after Mr. MUNCH left his place of business to go to supper, MASON saw the negro and his white companion enter the shop, and some loud talk ensued. MASON peered down into the basement and noticed that the three men were quarreling, apparently about a pair of boots. While thus watching the course of events, MASON saw the negro draw a huge dirk knife and stab the deceased three times in the breast and abdomen, when the wounded man fell covered with blood. Both the negro and his unknown confederate ran from the premises, and escaped before MASON could give an alarm. "CHARLEY," the only name by which the deceased is at present known, was conveyed to a drug-store, where he died in a few minutes.

Coroner WILDEY called at the Eighth Ward Police Station yesterday, and took possession of the remains, giving directions for their removal to the Morgue for identification. Very little is known of the deceased, except that he is a German, 25 years of age, and has lived in this country for 9 years. Even his late employers did not know his surname. It is supposed that he had an uncle in Brooklyn, and had worked before going to Thompson-street, at a shop in Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and had lived in Forty-second-street.

Early yesterday morning, Detective GLYNN arrested a colored man in the Fifth Ward, on suspicion of being concerned in the tragedy. He was confronted with MASON but he failed to recognize him as the murderer, so the prisoner was discharged. Subsequently a well-known Eighth Ward ruffian, called "Bummer Charley," was arrested by Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, on an old charge, and he is now supposed to be the long-looked-for assassin. He stabbed a man in a West Broadway grocery store, on the 10th ult., and escaped at the time. He will be held for examination.

In order that the police may have sufficient time to work the case up, Coroner WILDEY postponed the inquest until Thursday. In the meantime Captain MILLS and his force are making constant efforts to discover the murderers.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

JUVENILE FORGERS.

A bold and successful attempt at forgery has just been discovered. It appears that JOSEPH JACOBS, a lad of some 16 Summers, has been for some time in the employ of Messrs. MESSINGER, GILLOTT & Co., who are drovers doing business at the Communipaw Abbatoirs, New-Jersey, and has frequently carried money and checks to and from the Fourth National Bank of this City. He became acquainted with two other youths of about his own age, one named EDWARD J. BROWN, who is respectably connected, and the other is generally known as "MAX," who employed himself in selling newspapers at the Hudson River Railroad depot at Thirtieth-street. This precocious trio soon concocted a plan to procure a large amount of money by means of forged checks. With this end in view JACOBS secured a number of cancelled checks belonging to his employers, the signatures upon which gave BROWN the necessary specimens upon which to study and experiment. Practice soon made the youthful forger so far perfect that out of six or eight checks signed by him in the name of the firm, the conspirators selected one which they deemed so good an imitation that they determined to present it for payment at the bank, first filling it up for $8,104 34, and making it payable to R. BOTSFORD or bearer. This false check was given to "MAX," and he in due time presented it to the paying teller who promptly paid the amount appearing upon its face. This was on Thursday. The following day Messrs. MESSINGER, GILLOTT & Co. forwarded a genuine check to the bank for payment, when the teller discovered that the firm had overdrawn their account and so declined to pay the second check. This naturally led to a discovery of the forgery. Special Detectives GOLDEN and ROGERS at the St. Nicholas Hotel were given the case to work up, and they at once arrested young JACOBS on suspicion. When he found himself in the hands of the officers the boy made a clean breast of the whole transaction, which led to the arrest of young BROWN. JACOBS stated that on receiving the money on the forged checks, they gave "MAX" $1,400 as his share of the plunder, and he started for Philadelphia. JACOBS also gave such information as led to the recovery of $6,300, but the balance, $404, had been spent by him and BROWN in a series of youthful dissipations. BROWN was locked up at Police Headquarters; while Detective GOLDEN started for Philadelphia in company with JACOBS in search for the fugitive "MAX," where he no doubt has succeeded in arresting him. BROWN was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING, and a temporary commitment granted.

GAMBLERS.

Capt. GARLAND and Sergt. ROBBINS appeared in Court yesterday morning having in charge GEO. PIERCE, GEO. LANES, PATRICK FINN, JOSEPH ROBERTS, WM. JOHNSON, PATRICK MANSFIELD and JOHN WILLIAMS, whose arrest at a gambling-house at No. 2 East Houston-street, was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. Sergt. ROBBINS testified to having caught PIERCE dealing the cards, while ROBERTS was cue keeper, and the others were busily engaged betting on the cards, having ivory checks in their hands. PIERCE was held for trial and admitted to bail in the sum of $500. The others were held to bail in the sum of $300 each to answer the charges made against them. The captured property was sent to the Property Clerk.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND TRUCK.

Officer GLYNN of the Sixth Precinct arrested JOHN CAMPBELL on a charge of having stolen a horse and truck, valued at $250, from JOHN SULLIVAN of No. 63 Baxter-street. The property was taken from the corner of James and Madison streets, and was found in the possession of the prisoner. The Magistrate committed the accused for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

On Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mr. LEWIS SAMUELS, who resides at No. 155 East Houston-street, was sitting at dinner in the basement of his dwelling, when he heard footsteps overhead, and suspecting something to be wrong, he ran up stairs, when he discovered a man making his escape out of the back hall door. He pursued him over the fence into Eldridge-street, and after an exciting chase succeeded in bringing him to and secured his arrest. When taken to the Station-house a quantity of silver spoons belonging to Mr. SAMUELS, beside a number of burglarious implements were found in the prisoner's possession. The accused gave his name as JOHN WILKS, and his age 28 years. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

APPROPRIATING A FRIEND'S WARDROBE.

JOSIAH WEBBERLEY, who resides at No. 142 First-avenue, alleges that one JOHN COMMERFORD, a lad 19 years of age, stole a coat, vest and pantaloons, valued at $65, from his (complainant's) residence, on the 20th inst., and prays that he may be dealt with as the law directs. The accused was thereupon arrested, and upon being brought before Justice SHANDLEY, admitted his guilt, but pleaded extreme poverty in extenuation of his guilt. He was, nevertheless, committed to answer, in default of the required bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

A NEW DODGE.

ROSA RAMON, who resides at No. 130 Mott-street, complains that on the 27th inst. a man named MARCUS ROSENBERG came into the cigar-store owned by her husband and asked to see some cigars. After looking at some he expressed satisfaction with a certain sample, and said he would take 5,200 of that kind, at $35. These were done up, and while the woman went into a back room to ask her husband to come out, the customer left with the bundle, and was not seen again by the complainant until Saturday, when he was arrested. Justice KELLY held him to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

The New Harlem Bridge.

The new bridge at Harlem, which, like the new County Court-house in the Park, threatens to absorb nearly all the money the County can raise before it is completed, will, it is now said, be opened some time in April next. At the beginning of the present year the 1st of January next was fixed as the time for the completion of the work; but the Commissioners say that want of funds has prevented them from having the bridge ready by that time.

The work still to be done is the building of the approaches to each end of the bridge, the erection of the outside railing and the planking. The bridge is to have a flooring of yellow pine, four inches thick, over which will be laid a covering of white oak. It will probably be in such a state of forwardness, if the weather will permit, that foot-passengers can cross in less than a fortnight. Work for the building of the approach on the Morrisania side will be commenced on Wednesday next. Owing to the elevation of the bridge to such a height as will permit barges to pass and repass, without rendering necessary the opening of the draw, the northerly and southerly termini of the bridge are much above the grade of the avenues leading to them. The grade of Third-avenue will have to be raised nearly three feet; on the Morrisania side the terminus is six feet above the grade of the avenue. The town authorities of Morrisania have already taken measures to meet this discrepancy in grades, and also to have the main avenue laid with Belgian pavement.

In the meantime, the old bridge is in such a state of dilapidation that it is dangerous to pass over.

Records of the Coroner's Office for the Year 1866.

HOMICIDES.

Shot with pistol, 15; stabbed, 9; blows with iron bar, 1; blows with plank, 1; blows with stick, 1; blows with blunt instrument, 1; blows with slung shot, 1; suffocated, 5; kicked, 1. Total, 35.

SUICIDES.

Hanging—women, 1; men, 11—12. Cutting throat—men, 8; women, 2—10. Shooting—men, 11; women, 1—12. Laudanum—men, 5; women, 2—7. Drowning—men, 2; women, 2—4. Morphine—men, 1. Stabbing—men, 1. Jumping in a brew-house boiler—men, 1. Jumping from window—men, 3. Rat poison—women, 1. Strychnine—men, 1. Oil of vitriol—women, 1. Paris green—women, 4; men, 1—5. Cyanide of potassium—men, 1. Swallowing chloroform—women, 1. Total, 61.

NATIVITIES.

Germany, 25; New-York, 10; United States, 3; Ireland, 8; England, 3; Spain, 1; Italy, 1; Scotland, 2; France, 2; Bohemia, 1; unknown, 5. Total, 61.

AGES.

Between 20 and 30, 10; between 30 and 40, 17; between 40 and 50, 21; between 50 and 60, 12; between 60 and 70, 1. Total, 61.

DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES.

Infanticides, 36; accidental gunshot, 4; falls down hatchways, 16; other falls, 154. Drowning, 237—men, 170; women, 29; children, 38. Burns, 70—in burning buildings, 24; from explosion of kerosene lamps, 8; from other causes, 38. Scalds, 36. Sunstroke, 235—men, 183; women, 52. Run over by street cars, 46; run over by steam cars, 19; run over by other vehicles, 24; caught in machinery, 3; crushed to death, 12; inhalation of illuminating gas, 2; inhalation of coal gas, 4; inhalation of nitrous acid gas, 1; inhalation of carbonic acid gas, 4; inhalation of chloroform, 1; accidentally swallowing Paris Green, 1; accidentally swallowing stramonium seed, 1; explosion of boiler, 3; explosion of gunpowder, 3; explosion of benzine, 1; explosion of gasoline, 4; explosion of alcoholic vapor, 1; accidental suffocation, 6; overdose of laudanum, 11; overdose of morphine, 4; overdose of strong tea, 1; starvation, 1; freezing, 1; blasting, 4; strangulation from meat, 1; strangulation from a waterfall ornament, 1; kick of a horse, 2; struck by falling objects, 8; falling on a sword, 1; poisoning from decayed lemon, 1; fright, 1; collision of ferry-boats, 1; collision of vehicles, 1; miscellaneous, 26.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SINGULAR DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the body of JOHN REILLY, at No. 79 Baxter-street, who died suddenly on Saturday under peculiar circumstances. It appears that the wife of deceased had been ill for some months, and expired on Thursday. The funeral was to be held on Saturday, and Mr. REILLY entered the barber-shop in Franklin-street opposite the Sixth Ward Station-house, in order to prepare for the melancholy event. While the barber was shaving his customer he noticed that he acted strangely, and was horrified on finishing his task by discovering that REILLY was dead, he having sustained a rupture of an aneurism of the aorta. The body was removed to his late residence, and the funeral of husband and wife took place yesterday. Deceased was 49 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE MASONIC FAIR.—The public interest in the Masonic Fair still continues unabated. On Saturday the attendance was very large throughout the afternoon; and in the evening it was almost impossible to gain admittance, so great was the crowd of people who thronged the building. Among the most attractive tables that are to be found in the Fair is that belonging to Manitou Lodge No. 106, on the second floor. The Committee of ladies in charge are Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. Eustace, Mrs. Hogan, and Misses Martindale, Paxton, Barton, Moss, Mansfield and Ponton. Visitors are well treated, and will be sure to get the worth of their money at this stand.

FATALLY BURNED.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Miss ANNETTE L. PARTIN, aged 16 years, of No. 82 White-street, who died at the New-York Hospital from burns received two or three weeks ago by her dress catching fire from a kitchen range. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

CITY CAR COLLISION.—On Saturday afternoon a collision took place at the railroad switch at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, between a Third-avenue passenger car and a Harlem railroad freight car, causing the total demolition of the Third-avenue car, but fortunately none of the passengers were injured.

LAW REPORTS.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company Difficulties—The Application to Remove and Declare Invalid the Election of Directors, Held on the 13th of November Last, Denied—Important Opinion of Justice Mason.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

In the matter of the petition of Thomas Wheeler, Franklin Allen, William S. Williams, and James A. Raynonard.—OPINION BY JUSTICE MASON.—This case comes before the Court on the petition of the above named parties, under and by virtue of the authority conferred by sections 49 and 50, 2 R. S., 525, Fifth Edition. The 49th section authorizes the application and the 50th section declares that it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court, upon such application to proceed forthwith in a summary way to hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, &c., and thereupon to make such order and grant such relief as the circumstances and justice of the case shall seem to require, and then declares that if the election complained of shall be set aside, the Supreme Court may order a new election, &c. These petitioners seek by these proceedings to have declared invalid and set aside the election of directors of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, held on the 13th day of November, 1866. This election is sought to be set aside because all the stockholders of the $4,000,000 increased stock were deprived of their right to vote in the election of such directors. The stockholders of this new stock were restrained by injunction issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of this City, and which was served on the day and just as the Inspectors of Election were about to proceed with the election. I will only say that the injunction itself should be regarded, perhaps, as *prima facie* evidence of their having no right to vote on this stock. The respondents, however, have gone into the whole merits of this case and have shown to my entire satisfaction that this $4,000,000 new stock, or all that has been issued of it, was illegally issued and in fraud of the rights of the other stockholders. In the first place, the charter of this Company fixes the number of the directors to be seven, and no person who is not a stockholder can be a director in the Company; and secondly, the notice of the meeting to vote an increase of the capital is required by the statute to be signed by a majority of the directors, and the notice in this case was only signed by four, including Secor, who was not a stockholder, and could not act as director. The notice being deficient, the vote to increase the stock $4,000,000 was illegal. The vote then and there taken disposing of a large share of this stock in the purchase of the stock of other steamship companies was illegal for two reasons. Among others which might be stated, there was only a very small portion of the stock voted on personally, but a little over $8,000 of it in favor, while nearly $25,000 was voted on by proxy. These proxies did not authorize these parties to vote on that stock for any such purpose, but simply on the question of increase of the capital stock. This stock was illegally issued, because it was issued for objects and purposes entirely foreign to the business for which this corporation was created; and if we take into consideration the whole scheme and plan of the arrangement upon which it was issued, it is not saying too much to affirm that it was entirely destructive of the objects contemplated by the charter of this corporation; for in the purchase of these other lines they bind themselves not to use their own franchise. It cannot be pretended for a moment that these directors could deal with this stock in this extraordinary manner, for their own advantage and gain, without authority from the stockholders. As I understand the law, all these old stockholders had a right to shares in the issuing of this new stock in proportion to the amount of stock held by them. And if none of the stock was to be apportioned to the old stockholders, they had certainly the right to have the new stock sold at public sale, and to the highest bidder, that they might share in the gains arising from the sale. In short, the old stockholders, as this was good stock and above par, had a property in the new stock, or a right at least to be secured the profits to be derived from a fair sale of it, if they did not wish to purchase it themselves, and that they have been deprived of this by the course which these old directors have taken with this new stock by transferring or issuing it to themselves and others in a manner not authorized by law. The next question in the case to be considered is whether the election complained of was valid. The inspectors of election, whose duty it was to have acted on the 13th of Nov., 1866, and held the election, refused to go on and act, and the stockholders, who were lawfully convened by a proper call for the election, after the inspectors refused to hold the election, went on and appointed or elected new inspectors of election, who held the election, received all the votes of those entitled to vote, and conducted the election in all respects fairly and legally, and the election of directors was valid, if the stockholders had the right to proceed under the circumstances and elect new inspectors of election. There was not a majority of the directors present, and application was made to the two who were present to appoint new directors, and they refused. They were right in refusing, for they had no authority to appoint, as it required a majority of the Board. The stockholders were in condition where no majority of the directors could be got on the day, and there must have been a failure to elect if the stockholders could not proceed in the manner they did. I am inclined to think that these corporators had the right to proceed and elect inspectors of election and proceed in the manner they did. By the R. S., "Every corporation, as such, has power to have perpetual succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its charter, and when no period is limited perpetually." Also, "To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the Corporation shall require," &c. These are no more than the common law rights incident to every corporation, and our statute declares they shall rest in every corporation. The power to elect directors, who shall have the control and management of the affairs of the corporation, may be under some circumstances vital to preserve its succession and organized existence. The transactions of this corporation for the last few months show that its corporate existence was in peril. The Directors in office at the time of the election complained of by their unlawful dealings with the affairs and interests of the corporation had quite likely forfeited their charter if the State should intervene. I will not enter upon any discussion of the authorities referred to on the argument of this case, but will content myself by simply saying that such an emergency and contingency had arisen that the ordinary forms of procedure prescribed and contemplated by the charter and laws regulating these elections had suddenly failed to accomplish the purposes contemplated by them, in so much that under the circumstances the corporators themselves had the right to exercise the power themselves, and provide for the appointment of inspectors of election, and proceed in the manner they did. The fact that the oath was not subscribed by these inspectors of election cannot invalidate the election, certainly, where a proper oath was administered to them. I have abstained from considering the question whether these provisions of the law, giving directions as to the manner of holding these elections, and which were not observed in this case, are to be considered under ordinary circumstances directory, but prefer to place the case upon the ground that where these regulations, which were intended merely to preserve and regulate the rights of the stockholders taxed in their strict observance to the distinction of those corporate rights. Instead of their preservation, a departure from them by the corporators should be sustained in law. This application to remove and declare invalid this election of Directors, held on the 13th of November last, must be denied.

United States Supreme Court—Dec. 28.

On motion of Hon. C. Cushing, F. A. Prescott, Esq., of Massachusetts, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 395. John H. Ingle, Administrator, *de bonus non*, &c., of Ann R. Dermott, deceased, et al. appellant, *vs.* Zephania Jones.—The motion for a stay of execution or supersedeas was argued by Mr. Brent and Mr. Merrick in support thereof, and by Mr. Bradley in opposition thereof.

No. 372. Marshall Brown, plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Wiley, defendant.—The motion for a writ of *certiorari* was argued by Mr. Bradley in support thereof, and by Mr. Merrick in opposition thereto.

No. 372. Marshall Brown et al., plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Wiley, defendant.—The motion to dismiss this cause was argued by Messrs. Brent and Merrick in support thereof, and by Messrs. Bradley and Davidge in opposition thereto.

Adjourned until Thursday next, 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Annie Flanley *vs.* Hugh Flanley; report of referee confirmed, and decree of separation granted; plaintiff to have the custody of the children. Margaret Mahoney *vs.* Jno. Mahoney. Louisa E. Van Cleeve *vs.* Joseph H. Van Cleeve; reports of referees confirmed, and judgments of divorce granted. Jas. Savage *vs.* Thos. Kane et al.; motion granted and referee ordered. Joseph Lichtenstein *vs.* Louisa Marks; motion denied. William C. Miller *vs.* Julius W. Porter; motion denied, with $10 costs. George A. Osgood *vs.* Lippman Tapitz; motion granted; costs on both sides to abide event. Henry N. Nichols et al. *vs.* Louis Harris et al.; motion granted. Ellen Whittingham *vs.* John McCormick et al.; motion denied. John W. Champlin et al. *vs.* George B. Burritt et al.; plaintiffs may have an order allowing them to enter up a new judgment. James Ridgway *vs.* John Asen; The Portland Shovel Manufacturing Company *vs.* Caleb Masher, Jr.; Louis Powers *vs.* A. J. Dittenhoeffer; motions granted.

By Justice Barnard.

John C. Moore *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; motion granted.

SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Potter.

Dunham *vs.* Gebhard; judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer; decree to be settled by Justice Ingraham. Lockwood *vs.* Wood; judgment for the defendant on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Michael H. Sullivan *vs.* George A. Wicks; Same *vs.* Same; Francis Mauth *vs.* John Mauth; motions granted and causes referred. H. B. Claflin *vs.* Samuel H. Levy; motion denied, with $7 costs. Chas. Knox *vs.* Stephen B. Mason; motion granted without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29, 1866.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110¾	100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74...C. Indorsed	105	100	do.	[illegible]
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	104¾	100	do.	[illegible]
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	10[illegible]	100	do. ...b15	[illegible]
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	107½	100	do.	[illegible]
4,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	104¾	100	do.	[illegible]
26,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105	100	do. ...2d call	[illegible]
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s...x-c	69	9	N. Y. Central	109¾
8,000	do. ...2d call	69	100	do. ...s30	110
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s...N.	60	300	do. ...b15	110¾
1,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	53½	100	do.	110½
3,000	do.	53	100	do. ...2d call	110
10,000	N. C. St. 6s...N.	56	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]
36,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	92¾	200	do. ...b10	71
38,000	do.	92½	200	do.	70
25,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	29½	200	do.	70
7,000	Ohio & M. 1st	92½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. ...c	107
1,000	Erie 1st M.	102	100	Erie Railroad	68
1,000	Mich. C. S. N. Bs	111	200	do. ...b10	68
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	88¾	400	do. ...s3	68
2,000	Ch. & Gr. R. 1st	71	700	do.	68
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	94	300	do. ...b10	68
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M	87¾	200	do. ...c	68
1,000	do.	87½	300	do.	68
30	Amer. Ex. Bk.	115	100	do.	68
20	Fourth National	105	20	Hud. R. R.	124
15	Continental Bank	103	200	Reading R. ...2d call	105¾
25	Bk. of Commerce	117	200	do. ...b10	105¾
100	Cumb. Coal. Pr.	50	200	do. ...b30	106
100	do.	87	5	Mich. Cen. R.	108
200	do.	88	200	M. S. & N. I.	82
300	do.	88	100	do.	82
100	do.	88	300	Ill. Cen. R.	118½
100	Canton Co.	47¼	100	do.	118
300	do.	47¾	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	88
100	do.	47	200	do.	88
200	do. ...2d call	47	300	Chi. & N. W.	44¾
100	Amer. Coal ...b60	60	100	do.	44¾
600	West. U. Tel.	46¾	300	do. ...b5	44¾
5	do.	46	300	do. ...2d call	44½
500	do. ...2d call	46¾	1000	Chi. & N.W.P.	79
200	do.	46¼	200	do.	79
100	do.	46½	300	do. ...2d call	79
112	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	88¾	100	do.	79
100	Mariposa Pref.	33½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	124¾
100	Atlantic S.S.Co.	113	400	Chic. & R. I.	103¾
100	do. ...b10	112	25	New-Jersey Cen.	125
100	do. ...2d call	112	100	Alt. & T. H.	40
100	do. ...b4	111½	100	Tol., W. & W.	46
100	do.	112	100	Hd. & St. J.	[illegible]
120	Adams Ex.Co.	70	200	Mil. & St. P.	50¾
100	do.	70	100	do.	50½
100	South Am. Nav. & Marine R. ...b30	114	200	Union Nav. Co.	107¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	44½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Quick. Min. Co.	44½	100	Cleve. & Tol.	124¾
300	do. ...b10	44½	100	Chi. & N. W.	44¾
200	do. ...s3	44¾	700	do.	44¾
100	do.	44½	100	do. ...c	44½
100	do.	44¾	200	do. ...b5	44¾
20,000	O. & M. C.	29	300	do. ...s15	44¾
600	Union Nav. Co.	107¾	300	do.	44¾
100	do.	107½	100	do.	44½
300	N. Y. Cen. ...b10	110½	1200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	79¾
100	do.	110¼	100	do. ...c	79½
100	do. ...s3	110	300	do.	79½
1200	Erie R.	68¼	400	Ch., R. I. & P.	103¾
200	do. ...b10	68½	400	P., F. W. & C.	107
200	do. ...s15	68¼	200	do. ...b5	107½
400	Reading R.	105¾	200	do.	107
300	Tol., Wab. & W.	45¾	200	Mil. & St. P. ...b10	50¾
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	82¼	100	do.	50½
200	do. ...c	82¾	100	do. ...b5	50½
1800	Clev. & Pitts R.	88¾	200	do.	49¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Union Nav. Co.	107¾	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	103¾
200	do.	107¾	300	do. ...b15	103¾
200	West. U. Tel.	46¾	100	do. ...c	103¾
100	do.	46¾	100	do. ...s3	103¾
100	do. ...b5	46¾	100	Cleve. & Tol	124¾
100	do.	46½	200	Chic. & N. W.	44¾
100	do.	46¾	300	do.	44¾
1200	Erie R.	68	200	do.	44¾
300	do.	68	100	do. ...b5	44¾
200	do. ...s3	67¾	200	do. ...c	44¾
200	do. ...b3	68	100	do.	44¾
200	do.	67¾	300	Chi. & N. W. P	78¾
200	do. ...s15	67¾	100	do. ...s3	78¾
400	do.	67¾	100	do.	78¾
200	Reading R.	105¾	100	do. ...b10	79
100	M. S. & N. I.	82¾	100	do. ...b5	79
200	do. ...b3	82½	100	do. ...c	78½
200	Tol., W. & W.	46	100	P., F. W. & C. ...c	107
100	do.	45¾	100	do.	106¾
100	do. ...b5	45¾	100	Mil. & St. P. ...c	50
1500	Cleve. & Pitts.	88¾	100	do.	50¾
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70			

MONDAY, Dec. 31—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week showed a slight improvement, notwithstanding the interruption of Christmas Day. The heavy Importers and some of the Domestic Commission men are looking forward to a more decided revival of business soon after New-Year's Day. There is also a more confident feeling in the Money market. The opinion is becoming more general that Congress will do nothing to disturb the Currency either way. The present moderate authority of $4,000,000 per month in the discretion of the Secretary to withdraw Greenbacks, will probably remain as it is. It will not be enlarged, and the chances are it will not be curtailed. It is possible that a redistribution of part of the $300,000,000 National Currency may be proposed, but it is more than questionable whether Congress will allow the quotas already issued to the Banks now in operation, to be disturbed, except with their voluntary consent. Whether a further moderate issue to the use of the Southern States will be authorized, will depend upon the return of these States to representation in Congress, on the terms of the Constitutional Amendment not yet ratified. We look for a prolonged struggle on the Tariff and Excise questions. The antagonistic interests on the former seem at present irreconcilable, and the country at large would not be disappointed if the Tariff is left as it is. The Cotton tax, probably, will not be disturbed. The recent discussions in our Chamber of Commerce and the final emphatic vote against any petition for repeal have contributed to settle the question, until the Southern States, represented in Congress, and disembarrassed in their trade and finances at home, are able to contribute in some other effectual way to the burdens of Internal taxation.

The Gold Room having declined at one time during the week to 131⅜ ₽ cent., and telegraphic news from the other side being suspended until after business hours on Saturday, the Public Funds declined 1@1½ ₽ cent. up to Friday noon; but on an improving Money Market and higher Gold, with the near prospect of a large demand after New-Year for the reinvestment of dividends, there was a recovery of more than half the decline, and some appearance of a scarcity of 7.30s and the 5-20s of 1865, May and November. The market for the 5-20s of 1862 will have the benefit this morning of the renewed Cable correspondence with Europe. The London quotation of Friday was 72⅜ ₽ cent. and on Saturday 72⅛ ₽ cent.

The State Bonds were steady through the week for Missouris and Tennessees. The latter continue very cheap in view of the payment of the January interest, and the promptness with which most of the finished railroads of the State have made provision for this interest. The Bonds of North Carolina, which fell at one time to 50 ₽ cent., are on the recovery, selling at 53, but yet 10 or 12 ₽ cent. below the quotations of September and October. They are entitled to higher figures, as a speculation to hold until the State, whose people were ever a debt-paying and frugal community before the War, is able to resume dividends permanently, with the contributions of her railroads, to the building of which most of the Bonds were advanced. In reference to the bill moved in Congress for the reorganization of the State Government, we remark that even President JOHNSON, who is opposed to the measure, looks to the guarantee of the integrity of the loyal debt of the old State, if not its assumption, (on the transfer of the old State property in the railroads,) by the United States. The State of Ohio, beside the usual January interest, will pay off a portion of the principal of her debt this week.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares at the Stock Exchange have recovered about 2 ₽ cent. from the recent depression, and the market at the end of the week was generally firm. Among the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further rise of *twenty-five per cent.* on the close corner for some time going on in Cumberland Coal. The shares which started in the Summer from 45 are now selling at 90 ₽ cent. Of course the property at present is worth no such money; but its shares, in a different sense, are worth all they can be made to fetch in the settlement of the outstanding *short* accounts of the Street. In this particular instance the *Bull* operation is emphatically and no doubt purposely *a close corner*. In other instances, involving much heavier *short* accounts, some of The Railway Stocks are being advanced (as New-York Central was recently advanced,) by competition, secret or avowed, for the control of the Roads. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh for one, the Cleveland and Toledo, it is hinted, for another, and the Michigan Southern, *it may be*, for a third. The Toledo election does not take place until late in the Spring. The Michigan Southern election, in regular course, is also in the Spring, but we believe there is a provision in the charter whereby, at a general meeting of the shareholders, after 30 days' notice, the administration and policy of the Company may be changed.

The Railway Mortgages are in fair request, and are generally held with firmness, and for the most part out of the market. The Northwest Consolidated Mortgage, about $2,000,000 of which is made convertable, have advanced with the resumption of Dividends and rise in the Preference shares. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island road, (than which no mortgage is better secured,) are in partial supply with Messrs. CLARKE, DODGE & Co., who negotiated the loan. Next the Public Funds, to which by all odds we would give the preference, a security like this commends itself to parties desiring to reinvest their January dividends. It carries 7 ₽ cent. interest, and can be had for about 94 ₽ cent.

The steamship shares have gone up 5@6 ₽ cent. on Atlantic Mail and 5 ₽ cent. from the lowest sales on Pacific Mail. The latter are still 13 ₽ cent. below the price soon after the November Dividends. The general prosperity of the Company and the advent of their Oriental line, would justify 200 ₽ cent. for the shares as a 10 ₽ cent. investment, or 20 ₽ cent. on par value. The actual present value of the steamship and other property and cash balances and United States Stocks of the Company, is not far from $150 ₽ share, or $30,000,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

American Gold Coin	133⅜@134⅛@133¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]
Consolidated 5-20s	[illegible]
First Series 7.30s	[illegible]
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	[illegible]
U. S. 5 ₽ cents, 10-40s	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	67⅞@65¾@67⅞
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84⅞@80@88¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104½ with Div @104½, x-d.
Northwestern	43⅝@44⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
Reading	103⅞@10[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	79¼@84@79½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	[illegible]
Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	124¾@122@124¾

The Gold Room advanced on Saturday from 133⅞ the night before to 134@134⅛ ₽ cent. The additional advance of 1 ₽ cent. on Friday's highest sales, making 2½ ₽ cent. on the lowest sales of the week, brought forward rather free sellers, and the price returned, before 2 o'clock, to 133⅝@¾ ₽ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $1,408,000. The Exports of Gold and Silver bars, (mostly received here by the last California steamer,) and Mexican dollars and Spanish doubloons, amount to $1,072,190. The Treasury Office paid out $221,800 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The week closed on a very steady and easy going Seven ₽ cent. Money market. Some exceptionable transactions are made at 6 ₽ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds. The Bank Statement on to-day will probably reflect a quiet movement in all its departments. The Loans and Discount will not vary a million of dollars either way from last Monday. The Deposits and Legal Tender may each fall off two or two and a half millions.

After the sailing of the steamers of the day the quotation for Bills on London was 109¼@109½ ₽ cent., but rather nominal than active.

The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. better all round than on Friday. The 7.30 ₽ cents improved full ⅛ and on some considerable sales ⅛@1 ₽ cent. The 5-20s were 107⅛ for the Consolidated, 105⅞@ for the 1862s and 105⅞ for the 1065s, May and November.

The Railway market was firm at the early (and only Saturday) Boards, and business active and well distributed. The Miscellaneous Shares were more decidedly in favor than for several weeks. The Pacific Mail sold up to 167, Atlantic 13, Cumberland 90, Canton 48⅛, Mariposa Preferred 32, buyer 30 days and 31½ cash, and Union Telegraph 46⅛.

At 4 o'clock on the Street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night, the market leaving off steady in prices, but business not so active as in the forenoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Northwest	44⅝	44¾
U. S. 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. West Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cumb'land Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bills on London	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex-Div.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	American Exchange	115
Dry Dock	115	Pacific	160
Commerce	115	Hanover	107
Ocean	104½	Irving	102

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. ext.	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort., 1876	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	101¼
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th mort.	[illegible]	N. J. Central 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st	[illegible]	N. J. Central 2d M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Clev. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1882	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Mich. S. S. F. 7s	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 2d M.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1875	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	[illegible]
Cons. 7s	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	71
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]		

The following January Dividends have been announced by the City Banks. A number of Banks that divide in January and July have not yet advertised their January rate:

Bank.	Rate.	Amount.	Bank.	Rate.	Amount.
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broadway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth National	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manufact's & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]	Citizens'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth National	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch'ge	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head	[illegible]	[illegible]	Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grocers'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	Butchers'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Importers'	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	[illegible]	North America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	[illegible]	Third National	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fifth National	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phenix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]			
America	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Total					$3,816,650

The business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,447,915 67, of which $244,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $565,000; Payments, 184,094 19; Balance, $97,352,206 65.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper amount to $2,426,194, against the total entries of $5,728,178 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,234,610, against $3,076,073 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,072,190, against $363,904 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,408,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 27,486 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,946.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Dec. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	October	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	Dec. 1	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Dec. 8	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	Dec. 15	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	Dec. 22	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Dec. 29	[illegible]
Total to date since Jan. 1			[illegible]
Against same time 1865			[illegible]
Increase to date			[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, as follows, the figures being officially reported to Dec. 1, by weeks, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	October	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	Dec. 1	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Dec. 8	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	Dec. 15	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	Dec. 22	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Dec. 29	[illegible]
Total to date since Jan. 1			[illegible]
Against same time 1865			[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1			[illegible]
Gold, Dec. 29, 1866			[illegible]
Gold, Dec. 30, 1865			[illegible]

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	October	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	Dec. 1	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Dec. 8	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	Dec. 15	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	Dec. 22	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Dec. 29	[illegible]
Total to date since Jan. 1			[illegible]
Against same time 1865			[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1			[illegible]

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	[illegible]	Aug.	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	October	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Dec. 8	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	Dec. 22	[illegible]
July	[illegible]		
Total to date since Jan. 1			[illegible]
Against same time 1865			[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1			[illegible]

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	[illegible]	January	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	March	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	April	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	June	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	July	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	October	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
Dec. 1	[illegible]	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Dec. 8	[illegible]	Dec. 8	[illegible]
Dec. 15	[illegible]	Dec. 15	[illegible]
Dec. 22	[illegible]	Dec. 22	[illegible]
Dec. 29	[illegible]	Dec. 29	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
To date, 1865	[illegible]	To date, 1865	[illegible]

The *Tribune* of Saturday has the following in reference to the Mariposa estate:

"Mariposa Mining Co. Stock is in demand, under a telegram that the Company has ejected the lessees from its whole territory, and is now in full possession, and ready to develop the mines thoroughly, under its new and productive processes."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 12 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£7,388,241	Increase	£550,458
Other deposits	18,426,551	Increase	684,684
Rest	3,247,699	Increase	8,648
Governm't securities	13,011,229	Increase	55,103
Other securities	19,636,741	Increase	240,997
Notes unemployed	10,403,305	Increase	290,720

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,093,795, being a decrease of £619,380; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,551,471, showing an increase of £314,427 when compared with the former return.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 13 bbls. Ashes, 5,640 bbls. Flour, 1,527 bbls. and 2,500 bags Corn Meal, 16,700 bushels Corn, 4,325 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Malt, 1,501 pkgs. Pork, 29 pkgs. Cut Meats, 65 pkgs. Lard, and 300 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive and irregular in price, closing at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $9@$9 50 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs. Stock, 357 bbls.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rio, and a limited demand for other kinds, at our quotations: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after at uniform quotations: Middlings, 33½c.@36c., chiefly within the range, ₽ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,500 bales, against receipts of 1,439 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 21,486 bales; sales and resales, 12,850 bales; exports, 12,763 bales; estimated stock at the close, 165,000 bales. The week's business in Cotton, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice, thus: "This being holiday week, and having no Liverpool dispatches, and the divergence of gold preventing exporters from filling many of their orders, our market has been very quiet, and prices during the week have been maintained only by the limited amount of Cotton offering on the Market. The faith in a short crop of Cotton, and higher prices to come is so very general with all parties through the South, that most consignors of Cotton request or instruct their consignees to hold their Cotton for the expected advance. This has the effect to withdraw a large amount of Cotton from the Market whenever there is a decline of prices. The stock of Cotton at this Port is heavy, and increasing, and any decided advance of quotations brings a large amount on the Market, preventing any decided variation in prices. There has been during the week a fair amount of Cotton sold to spinners. The exports this week are 11,363 bales to Liverpool, and 1,400 to the Continent. The engagements for next week are, for Liverpool, 6,180 bales; Havre, 250 bales. The advices from all sections of the South—with the exception, perhaps, of Texas—still point to a light crop of Cotton. The Cotton Goods Market is steady with fair business."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	21,486
Receipts last week	17,683
Receipts preceding week	18,726
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	78,953
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	262,472
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	633,803
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	611,630
Export clearances since Tuesday	4,312
Exports since Dec. 1	27,319
Exports since Sept. 1	125,097
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	377,964
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand	165,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	665,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	250,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	525,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day. The main inquiry has been for the low and medium grades, which have been quoted very firm and buoyant in price. The better qualities have been steady, but not in much request. Sales since our last have been 7,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10 40; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 50@$11 25; fair to choice do. at $11 30@$12 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, good to good shipping brands, at $11 10@$12 25 ₽ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$10 40
Extra State	10 30	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 85	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	11 10	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 25	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 25	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 75	@16 50

Southern Flour is in less demand, but firmly held. Sales since our last 470 bbls., in lots, at $11 30@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 50@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet; 200 bbls. Extra sold at [illegible] ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 75 ₽ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $4 90@$5 for Western; $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Brandywine ₽ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $3 15@$3 75 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more active, chiefly about former prices for Spring, and decidedly firmer rates for choice Amber Winter. Sales since our last, 28,600 bushels, including White Canada, at $3 10; low No. 3 to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, at $2@$2 40, and Amber State, at $3 15@$3 25, the latter rate for very handsome, ₽ bushel. Corn is in moderate request and depressed, closing irregularly. Sales since our last, 21,000 bushels, at $1 11 for mixed Western, in store; $1 14 for small lot of do., afloat, and $1 05@$1 15 for new, and old Yellow and White Jersey and Southern ₽ bushel. Rye has been in limited request, at former prices. Barley has been rather heavy; 18,000 bushels Canada West sold at $1 10, free, ₽ bushel. Barley Malt continues dull and nominal. Oats have been in moderate demand, at about our previous prices. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c.; and State at 66c.@68c., ₽ bushel; sales 25,000 bushels. Of the available supply of Breadstuffs in this market, in store and afloat, Mr. WM. H. TRAFTON obligingly furnishes us with the following comparative report:

Comparative Stock of Flour in New-York Jan. 1.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
West. & State Flour..bbls.	557,057	455,633	703,102	630,370
Canadian Flour	14,520	26,983	26,058	27,100
Southern Flour	35,100	37,483	25,240	17,358
Grand total, bbls.	607,127	509,248	754,302	656,[illegible]

Comparative Stock of Grain in New-York Jan. 1.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Wheat, bush	5,546,444	1,807,356	2,269,446	2,678,511
Corn, bush	1,731,320	454,416	4,161,724	4,713,908
Rye, bush	37,409	213,255	148,148	777,828
Barley, bush	584,700	314,184	1,9[illegible],877	2,540,325
Oats, bush	2,341,436	3,018,204	2,264,497	3,[illegible]

HAY—North River bale is in request and held more firmly at $1 15@$1 30 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw, 85c.@$1 35 ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive but steady, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, foreign at 40c.@55c. ₽ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 10,117 hides and 73 bales do.; sales, 51,800 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WETZEL & WEIDMEYER, 4,500 Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 20,000 Montevideo, to arrive, 22@23 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 16,500 Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½@22 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Porto Cabello, 24@25 lbs., on private terms; 800 Mexican, 18@19 lbs., 20c., currency, as they run; 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., 15c., currency, usual selection; 800 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50@56 lbs., on private terms; 3,800 Slaughtered Ox, 70@75 lbs., 12c., currency, rejecting bad hides; 800 Slaughtered Cow, 50 lbs., 10½c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 17,600 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 212,600,) 4,000 Wet Salted do., and 200 Calcutta and East India Hides. The stock consists of 12,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 1,500 California, 1,000 Aspinwall, 1,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,000 Texas, &c., 156 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 50 bales Manilla, and 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Plate and Rio Grande.

LEATHER—Sole has been firm, and in moderate demand; sales for the week, 22,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; English Island at 50c.@55c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@88c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ₽ gallon; Crude do. at $5 75@$6; Resin at $4 37½@$14 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$2 75 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Are quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 50@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 10@$1 25; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 32½, for English and American, ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request, at 19c.@19½c. for Crude; 27c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, especially new, which is firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,250 bbls., in lots, at $19 25@$19 37½, cash and regular way, for old, new and Prime Mess, closing at $19 31 regular; $20 00@$20 75 for new City and Western Mess; $17@$17 50 for Old and New Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,000 bbls. Mess for forward delivery, including seller's and buyer's options, January and February, at $20 75@$21 25 ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand; sales 265 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders and 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, ₽ lb. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is in fair request at firmer prices. Sales since our last 870 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for old, and 12½c.@12¾c. for new, ₽ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ½c.@¾c. ₽ lb. higher. Sales were made of 1,250 tcs. new, for January and February delivery, part at 12⅜c. ₽ lb. Beef has been dull and heavy. We quote at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do. ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef is inactive and nominal. Beef Hams are in moderate request at $30@$35 ₽ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand, at 8⅛c.@8¾c., chiefly 8½c. for heavy and light Western, and 8¾c.@9⅛c. for City, ₽ lb. Butter is in request at 20c.@45c. for State, and 18c.@35c. for Fancy do., and 10c.@25c. for poor to good Western, ₽ lb. Cheese is rather more sought after, at 8c.@18c. ₽ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₽ lb	40	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra	40	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western State—firkins, ordinary to fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western State—firkins, good to extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rolls, poor to good	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₽ lb	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, Common	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and steady; sales since our last of 455 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 176 boxes Havana at 10c.@11½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars are quoted at 12¾c.@15c. ₽ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 42,000 lbs., at 90½c.@11½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11½c., also 35,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported, to-day, of 60 bbls. State, in bond at 25c.; and there were rumors of sales of contraband Whisky as low as $1 68@1 75 ₽ gallon, but these it is difficult to trace to any responsible source.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,500 bales Cotton, at ½d., by sail vessel, and ⅝d.@9-32d. by steamer, ₽ lb.; 2,800 boxes Cheese at 20s. per ton. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d. ₽ ton. For Cork and orders, a ship with sugar, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN. Mr. Charles Barron, Young America, Grand German Opera Chorus, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Edwin Booth in his grand *rôle* of HAMLET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Adelaide Ristori in her great *rôle* of MARY STUART.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FIFTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT. First appearance of Mrs. Marie Abbott, Mr. F. Heindl, Mr. John Abbott, Mr. G. W. Colby and Mr. Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Atlantic Telegraph brings further news from the yachts. A subscription has been started for the families of the four men lost from the *Fleetwing*. The *Henrietta* starts to-day for Havre, to gratify the wish of American and French yachtmen to see her.

The Italian Government has demanded an indemnity from Turkey for firing into an Italian steamer that was plying in Candian waters.

It has been decided that Parliament will meet on the 5th of February, and it is understood that the Queen will open the session in person. Orders have been issued for the return of two regiments of regular troops from Ireland.

The Queen of Spain will, it is thought, dissolve the Cortes.

It is reported that the French fleet has taken possession of the forts at Kang-how.

War is threatened between Greece and Turkey, and the danger of an open rupture increases daily.

Serious election riots have occurred in Hungary, and the military were called out to put them down.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Superintendant of the Fitchburgh Railroad has offered a reward of $500 for the detection and conviction of the persons guilty of misplacing two or three of the switches near the depot in Waltham, Mass., on Christmas night. The Waltham *Sentinel*, in noticing the reward, says the 6 o'clock train, bound for Boston, on Wednesday morning, ran on to a side-track quite near the bridge, just below the factory, and but for four cars loaded with coal standing upon the track, which is quite unusual, the whole train must have gone into the river, a distance of some thirty feet down. An examination showed that other switches were out of place, and they were regulated just in time to save other and perhaps more serious accidents.

The Syracuse *Journal* of Saturday evening says: "A notice posted on the door of the Central City Bank, of this city, this morning, announced the closing of that institution. It is a State bank, and became involved to the amount of about $190,000 with contractors in the manufacture of guns for the Government during the war, which has resulted in this failure. We learn that the deposits in the bank amount to about $80,000, which the officers state will be paid. The management of the bank had the confidence of the community generally, and some of our business men had considerable deposits with it."

The grand opening of the new hotel, the Leland House, at Springfield, Ill., will come off on the evening of the 8th of January, when the Editorial Convention and the members of the Legislature will be the recipients of a banquet at the expense of Mr. LELAND, which, it is said, will surpass in display anything of the kind that has ever been given west of the Alleghany Mountains. The furniture and fixtures are all in place, and it is believed that the Leland Hotel will not compare unfavorably with any like establishment in the West.

A peddler, riding from Marlborough to Southborough, Mass., about dark on Friday night, was attacked when near Marlborough line by three men, one of whom knocked him down with a billet of wood, while the second held his horse and the third took all the available funds he had in his possession. They amounted to some $3,000 in money and Government bonds. The person robbed is known in the vicinity as "the rich peddler." The perpetrators are supposed to be parties who had been following him for some time.

Tuesday's mail bag from this City for Malone, N. Y., was found at the Rutland depot in Burlington, Vt., on Thursday morning, cut open and rifled of its contents, except the newspaper packages. The Burlington *Free Press* says: "It must have been abstracted on Tuesday evening, either from the car, or after it was thrown out, it being a bag which necessarily remains here over night. Evidently some bold operator is at work hereabouts. The rifled mail bag previously found at Winooski, was the Boston mail of Monday night of last week, the 17th.

At Ripon, Wis., on Christmas Eve., an attempt was made to poison the family of Mr. FRANK CULVER. Mrs. CULVER, his w[illegible], a gentleman from Michigan, a hired m[illegible] were poisoned, though it appears that [illegible] living up to 8 o'clock P. M. of the 25th. The poison used was strychnine, which was introduced into the tea. Suspicion points to an Italian who had just been discharged from Mr. CULVER's employ.

The $33,000 bequeathed by the late Mrs. AMOS LAWRENCE to public institutions was distributed as follows: Williams College, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, each $5,000; the Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the American Bible Society, each $4,000; American Home Missionary Society, $3,000; with smaller sums to various local societies.

A meeting of returned soldiers and citizens was held in Chicago on Thursday evening last, to take measures by which a law may be passed by the Legislature reorganizing the State troops upon an efficient and permanent basis, so that in case of need the State of Illinois may not be behind other States in quickly furnishing men.

A dispatch from Holmes' Hole states that pieces of wreck, trunks, &c., came ashore at Lambert's Cove on Friday, and as one piece had the word "Sylph" cut upon it, it was thought probable that the bark *Sylph*, of Boston, which sailed from Baltimore about a month ago for that port, had gone to pieces and all hands were lost.

Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, of Worcester, Mass., has recently given $10,000 as an additional donation to the Free Institute of Industrial Science in that city, and the work of putting up the buildings is to be commenced at an early day.

Rev. Mr. WARREN, of Cambridge, will preach the annual sermon before the Massachusetts Legislature on Wednesday next, and it is probable that the inaugural address of the Governor will be delivered on Thursday.

A young man named JEROME J. SHEDD, a book-keeper for a hardware firm in Detroit, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $8,065 from his employers. He is said to be a native of Le Roy, N. Y.

It is stated that two of the Judges of the Wisconsin Supreme Court—DOWNER and DIXON—have determined to resign at an early day, the principal reason being the inadequacy of salary.

The Boston *Transcript* regards it as singular that nowhere in Massachusetts, and it believes nowhere in New-England, was there any celebration this year of Forefather's Day.

LOCAL NEWS.

WILLIAM MURRAY, one of the Brooklyn whisky distillers whose place was seized in September last, it appears has been running his distillery ever since, by the connivance, or gross neglect of duty, of the Government officers. On Friday a warrant was issued by the District-Attorney, and MURRAY was arrested and brought before Commissioner NEWTON. The case will be heard at 10 o'clock this morning. DAVIS & CUNNINGHAM, also of Brooklyn, who were arrested for illicit distilling of whisky, waived an examination on Friday, and were bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. In the case of HENRY JACKSON, arrested for distilling without license, the Commissioner held that the "compromise" effected by the prisoner with Assessor ROBINSON, on payment of $150, was outside the limits of the Assessor's authority, and he therefore held the accused in bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

From the records of the Coroner's office for the year 1866 it appears that, during that time, there occurred 35 homicides, 61 murders, 36 infanticides and 237 cases of drowning. Among the deaths resulting from accident were 270 from falls, 70 from burns, 36 from scalds, 6 from suffocation and 16 from overdoses of laudanum, &c. Forty-six persons were killed by being run over by street cars, 19 by steam cars and 24 by other vehicles.

JOSEPH JACOBS and EDWARD J. BROWN, lads of 16 years of age, were arrested yesterday by special Detectives GOLDEN and ROGERS on a charge of forging the signature of MESSENGER, GILLOT & Co. to a check for $8,104 34 on the Fourth National Bank, and obtaining the money thereon. Both the prisoners were temporarily committed by Justice DOWLING.

WM. R. BABCOCK, one of the parties charged with receiving a portion of the Lord bonds, knowing them to be stolen, was on Saturday, admitted to bail by Judge CARDOZO, of the Court of Common Pleas, in the sum of $10,000. BABCOCK has been in close confinement since the 30th of November last.

The fifty-third anniversary of the South Dutch Church Sabbath-school was held in the church in Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. GANSE, Rev. Dr. ROGERS, and others.

Yesterday morning Detective FIELD arrested a colored man known as "Bummer Charley," a notoriously bad character, on suspicion of being the murderer of the German shoemaker at No. 46 Thompson-street.

Judge MASON, of the Supreme Court, has denied the application to have declared invalid the election of directors of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, held on the 13th of November last.

Gold advanced on Saturday to 134¼, but left off 133⅞@¾. Exchange steady. Money worked easy at 7 ₩ cent. The Public Funds advanced ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. The Railway market firm.

A light business was reported in most kinds of Produce and Merchandise on Saturday, the exceptions having been Cotton, Petroleum, Pork, Lard and Tallow, which were in more demand and firmer. The Freight engagements were moderate, consisting mainly of Cotton and Cheese for Liverpool, Oil Cake for London, and Sugar for Cork and orders. There were 578 vessels of all classes in port.

The President's Political Position.

The President's position on the subject of reconstruction is still made the theme of what seems to us very needless speculation. It has been so clearly defined by what he has done and said, and by what he has *not* done and said, as to leave very little room for further doubt. It could not have been expected that the result of the elections would cause any change in his opinions as to either the justice or the expediency of the policy he had urged upon Congress; and it is now equally certain that it has made no change in his estimate of the feasibility of giving that policy practical effect. It may have led him to change the grounds of his reliance. Before the election he believed the people would elect a Congress which would adopt that policy and carry it out. This hope has failed. He now believes that the Supreme Court will annul any hostile policy which Congress may adopt, and that the necessities of the country, operating alike upon the interests and the sentiments of the people, will compel a resort to the action he has recommended.

The President evidently believes that things cannot remain in their present position. The country cannot stand still in its present attitude. The material interests involved,—the vast commerce whose movements are suspended,—the industries eager for development,—the wants, necessities and demands of the whole country unite to compel *some* action looking toward relief from its present dislocation and paralysis. Congress must do *something*. If it takes violent action,—if it annuls the local governments which now exist in the Southern States, and which are the products and representatives, regularly or irregularly, of the local popular will, and substitutes for them Territorial governments of its own creation, the President believes the Supreme Court will pronounce its action null and void. Upon what this belief is based, except the general temper of the Court and its decision in the Indiana cases, we are not aware; but he holds it and acts upon it. He believes that Court will bring the action of Congress upon the *status* of the Southern States, to the test of the Constitution,—and that it will veto, by an adverse decision, every attempt to impose upon those States universal suffrage, assent to Constitutional Amendments or other conditions of the kind proposed to their enjoyment of the right of representation in Congress and the Electoral College. The threatened action of Congress, therefore, he believes is destined to prove abortive.

But even if this should not be so, he still believes the policy of Congress must fail. A bill stripping the Southern States of their existing Governments, and imposing Territorial Governments in their stead, will not execute itself. It must be supported by force. An army must be sent and kept in every Southern State. No law can be enforced, no tax can be collected, no allegiance can be maintained, but by military power. This may be possible, but it will be expensive, and it will become odious and intolerable. It will convert the National Government into a centralized despotism, and the people will not endure it. They will inevitably and speedily expel from power any party that may do it, and thus the country will be brought back to the necessity of adopting the policy he has urged—which is the only one at once sanctioned by the Constitution and adequate to the reconstruction of the Union.

We believe these to be the views and opinions upon which the President is acting. It is no part of our present purpose either to approve or oppose them. We merely state them as the probable, we think the certain, basis of the Executive action during the remainder of President JOHNSON's official term.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

It was unfortunate that the Atlantic Telegraph land lines should have given out just as our English cousins were greeting with a hearty Christmas welcome the gallant winner of the ocean yacht race. The fitness of things would have been better illustrated if the cable and its connections had been in such working order as to give us the news on the auspicious day when it was due. It came nearly five days late—a delay probably caused by the derangement of the wires consequent upon the storm of last week. The story, as it comes, may be briefly summed up. The yachts left their anchorage in New-York Bay on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th of December. The *Fleetwing*, after clearing the coast, took the most northerly, the *Vesta* the most southerly course. The *Henrietta* struck a middle line between them, and in thirteen days and twenty-two hours, mean time, made the passage to Cowes; the *Fleetwing* and *Vesta* coming in with marvelous closeness of running time—the first about eight hours, and the latter about nine and a half hours later.

The distressing accident which happened to the *Fleetwing* by the washing overboard of six of her seamen in a gale, was the only thing apparently to mar the perfect success of the race. How far that may have influenced the result as between the two foremost competitors, we shall only learn—if we learn at all—when the logs of the separate yachts come to be examined. The commander of the winning yacht claims to have made the entire passage on one tack, which is certainly one of the most extraordinary experiences in navigation on record. The generally westerly course of the winds will in part explain the matter; and yet it may be doubted if such a feat has often, if at all, been paralleled in North Atlantic voyages. We shall, however, gather much new information on this and other points when the separate records come to be fairly and calmly compared. The weather experience of each craft on its own parallel—the gains of different days on one course as compared with another course—the losses made at separate points in the passage, and the time afterward made good—all these will form not merely matter of gratifying study and intense interest to professional yachtsmen and to all who take kindly to the noble sport, but it will form a most instructive record for reference by practical seamen and the owners and commanders of merchantmen generally.

The reception of the gallant competitors on the other side appears to have been such as was to be expected at the hands of the keen sportsmen and gallant sailors who form the Royal Yacht Club. Whatever hospitality could suggest has doubtless already been tendered. And on that score there will be nothing left for our yachtsmen to desire. But such contests have a higher bearing than could be derived from any single triumph, however widely recognized and however sincerely applauded. They stimulate a healthy appetite for manly, courageous and meritorious exercise. The yachtsman, worthy of the name, can be no drone, or laggard, or poltroon. The very taste which belongs to the seaman's life, whether he be amateur, or one who wins his bread by it, is healthy, sound, elevating, inspiring. He cannot seek such sport, unless he is a pretender, in order to escape from the exactions of bodily labor or daily duty. His aims, his success, his enjoyment—all hinge upon his bodily and mental activity. He has aspirations which lead him to oppose skill, patience, courage and sleepless toil, to peril, and dangers, and difficulties, often unforeseen and always imminent. Whatever, then, would seem even faintly to encourage emulation among our young men in such enterprises as this yacht race illustrates—even if we call it only sport—is good, is valuable to the education of our sea-faring population, and ought, therefore, to have all the encouragement that can fairly be given to it. There may be the incident of betting attached to it; but the same may be said of almost any enterprise or sport, however proper and commendable. It may be that the luxury of such a grand competition can only at best be indulged in by a small fraction of our people; but even if this is so, the example may be of none the less practical benefit in showing what healthy repute may be gained by denying one's self ease, luxurious idleness, and that lubberly inactivity which creeps over so many of our young men at an early age.

One of the most important gains to our national interests would be the creation and maintenance of a large and thoroughly trained class of seamen. The decline in various branches of our mercantile marine is traceable too often to the want of just such a class. Let our young men be habituated to think of the sailor's profession as one inviting the noblest kind of ambition, and as presenting solid rewards—moral, social and material—and a great step, now sadly lacking, in our education as a people, will have been taken; a step which will bring us credit where we, to-day, suffer very serious and growing discredit.

All save those who delight in international bickerings and turmoil will hail with satisfaction the opportunity which this contest will give for the exhibition of international courtesies—including, no doubt, France along with England and America. It is an excellent prelude to the coming Exposition; and its success, we trust, will be a good omen of other equally peaceful and gratifying achievements there.

The Rights of Foreign Consuls—A Question to be Answered.

We notice with some surprise that, by a proclamation issued on the 26th inst., the *exequatur* issued to Mr. JANSSEN, the Consul of Oldenburg in this port, has been revoked, and that the cause assigned is that the said JANSSEN had "refused to appear in the Supreme Court in the State of New-York, to answer in a suit there pending against himself and others, on the plea that he is a consular officer of Oldenburg; *thus seeking to use his official position to defeat the ends of justice.*"

Using official position to "defeat the ends of justice," is a grave charge; but it is scarcely borne out by the specification contained in the same document—namely, that he had "refused to appear" in a suit brought in our *State* Court. It seems that about a fortnight ago the matter was up before the Supreme Court on an application in a suit commenced there to examine Mr. JANSSEN, and that Judge INGRAHAM decided that he could not be examined because the Court had no jurisdiction over him at all.

This is a point so thoroughly settled in this State that the only wonder was that any one should have thought of suing a foreign Consul in a State Court. The Judiciary Act of the United States gave the Courts of the United States jurisdiction of suits against them, "exclusively of the Courts of the several States," and the case of Valarius *vs.* Thompson settled the law as long ago as 1853, that even the voluntary appearance of a Consul in a State Court would not give the latter jurisdiction. It would seem that the State Department ought to have been sufficiently familiar with the law of New-York and with the Judiciary Act of the United States to have known that this was the law, and that the exemption of a foreign Consul from being sued in a State Court was not his privilege, but the privilege of the United States.

This being so, what is Mr. JANSSEN's offence? All that is charged in the proclamation is that he refused to appear before a Court which had no jurisdiction over him. If he had refused so to appear and had claimed the benefit of this privilege of the United States, we must say that it would hardly lie in the mouth of the United States to charge him with an attempt to "defeat the ends of justice" thereby.

Besides, suppose all that is alleged were true, it could scarcely warrant the action taken. If a Consul *has* the right in question, why is he punished for asserting it? The concession of the right is thus made not only worthless, but a positive trap and lure. If a Consul does not avail himself of it, it is worth nothing; if he does, he commits an offence for which he is summarily dismissed from office!

In another column will be found a card from the counsel on each side of this case. Mr. JANSSEN's counsel state the facts of the suit for the purpose of showing that Mr. JANSSEN only did his duty to others in contesting the claim made upon him; but they do not the action of the Court upon what seem to us its real merits. The opposing counsel do not rely upon either the facts or the law, but appeal to prejudice. They convey the idea that they did not know Mr. JANSSEN to be a Consul, and warn merchants against dealing with parties who *may* be Consuls. We see nothing in the case to warrant the use of such innuendoes. Mr. JANSSEN, at the very worst, would seem to have done nothing more than avail himself of a right unquestionably conferred by law. But he does not seem to have done even that. The *Court* asserted, on behalf of the United States, its right of exclusive jurisdiction in the case.

How happens it that the opposing party did not sue Mr. JANSSEN in the United States Court? And what was the object of getting his *exequatur* revoked? Was it to *make* him liable to appear in a *State* Court?

Currency Inflation and the National Banks.

Referring to the attempts to enlist the National Banks in the movement for a still further inflation of the national currency, the Springfield *Republican* remarks that "the National Banks are not stupid enough to knock their heads against the wall of public opinion which is building up and which demands contraction." We hope that the *Republican* is right. The interests of the banks will best be served by abstaining rigidly even from the appearance of meddling at Washington. And their managers will prove their unfitness for the duties devolving upon them if they in any manner obstruct the process of contraction which must precede the resumption of specie payments.

For the mere purposes of speculation no doubt endless inflation would be extremely convenient. It would facilitate the launching of schemes which in these times are immovable, and would bring back one of those periods of speculative excitement with which the war has made us unpleasantly familiar. Gold would take a smart jump upward; fancy stocks would rise with the speed of a kite, and the much-wanted decline of general prices would be suddenly arrested. These are consequences which the great body of the people would gladly see prevented. Their welfare and the profits of the inflationists lie in opposite directions; and the question to be decided by Congress is whether the few who prosper by speculation shall be enriched at the expense of the many, to whom inflation brings suffering. It is the case of the community as a whole against a very limited class, whose interests are peculiar and in some respects undesirable.

Whoever may for the moment favor inflation, the banks will commit a fatal blunder if their influence be employed in its promotion. The zeal of the speculators proper is intelligible. They make no pretence of an anxiety to serve anybody but themselves. They are indifferent to the disasters with which the future will be laden if inflation go on. Their concern is with the present, out of which they expect to reap enough to relieve them from anxiety. But the banks cannot afford to foster speculation. The sound banker, at any time, looks upon it with disfavor. Just now, however, in the midst of general business depression—with a multitude of evidences that the tide of prosperity with which we have been blessed has at last begun to ebb—no man qualified to be a bank manager could regard without anxiety a revival of speculative excitement, produced by increased issues of paper money. The currency is, confessedly, at least equal to the requirements of legitimate trade or industry. Business prospects in every section of the country suggest the wisdom of caution, and bankers, of all men, should be the first to heed the warning. It is not a time for encouraging rash ventures, or investing doubtful enterprises with the fancy values of speculation. It is, on the contrary, a time for taking in sail—for doing what is required to protect outstanding interests, and for regulating accommodation with strict reference to the requirements of *bonâ fide* business. The chance of earning an extra dividend is not a reason for periling the capital, or for disregarding the duties to the community which the privileges of National Banks presuppose.

Besides, the National Banks already enjoy so many and so peculiar privileges, that they may possibly lose by active participation in any movement for further inflation. They have been singularly favored in many ways, and should hesitate before inviting adverse criticism and agitation by identifying themselves with the intrigues of the Washington lobby. The large profits they have realized from the twofold action of their capital should satisfy the most voracious appetite for dividends. To interest in gold on their deposit with the Government, they add the gains on the earnings of their currency—their means performing a double function and being rewarded with double profits. The letter of the Deputy Acting Comptroller, in reply to Senator SHERMAN's resolution of inquiry, shows, moreover, with what laxity they have been treated on points of vital importance to the public safety. On the 1st of October, Mr. HULBURD states, "some fifty-five banks were more or less deficient in their reserve of lawful money." More recently the Department has learned through the Press of "deficiencies in the lawful money reserve in New-York City Banks." In both cases the deficiency has been provided for and the ground of complaint removed; but the fact that their occurrence involved no exposure and entailed no penalty, is proof of the leniency which marks the conduct of the authorities toward the banks.

We trust, therefore, that they will vindicate the trust reposed in them, and the sagacity which usually pertains to bank management, by standing aloof from the currency contest at Washington. It will be keen enough without their interposition. And their appearance in the arena would almost certainly bring upon them the annoyances—and in the end the losses—which are incident to participation in political warfare.

Administration of the Telegraph.

The popular idea that the secrecy of private communications sent by telegraph is always preserved is, we suspect, a good deal of a fallacy. It is true that laws of this State and probably of others make it a penal offence for operators to disclose the contents of communications intrusted to their care;—but they have very little practical force and have come to be widely regarded as obsolete. It is always difficult to trace the betrayal of confidence to any responsible party, and an operator or other employee knowing this has but little scruple in yielding to the strong temptations that are constantly held out to disclose intelligence that may have come into his hands.

Besides this direct betrayal of confidence, there are special difficulties in the way of keeping telegraphic information secret. A practiced ear soon learns to interpret the *click* of the telegraph by hearing quite as well as its *dots* by reading; and while apparently, therefore, only an uninterested bystander, or even outside the door or window of the operating-room, such a person may possess himself very readily of any desired intelligence. Speculators in news, by hiring rooms adjoining the operator's room in telegraphic offices, sometimes succeed in thus picking up a good many items, which they make more or less valuable in Wall-street and elsewhere.

How a remedy is to be applied to this state of things it is not easy to see. The Telegraph Companies, we believe, have nearly come to the conclusion that it cannot be remedied,—that absolute secrecy in such communications is impossible. In Prussia and other European countries, where the Government controls the working of the telegraph, we believe no difficulty is experienced. The English Government seems about to take possession of the telegraph and make it a branch of the Post-office Department, and they will probably find it easy to accomplish the same result. A similar movement is on foot in this country. A bill is now pending in Congress directing the Government to take charge of the telegraph. But, even if it should pass, it may fairly be doubted whether Government clerks, operators and messengers will be any more beyond the reach of temptation than the same classes in the employ of private companies now are,—especially if the same system of appointment is continued which now obtains. There is evidently a good deal yet to be done in all departments, and in all directions, before the practical administration of the telegraph can be considered perfect.

The Ocean Yacht Race—Opinions and Incidents.

The news from the racing yachts, received by the Atlantic Cable on Saturday evening, created a general interest, almost amounting to excitement. The wonderfully quick voyage, the fact that all arrived so nearly together, the cordiality of their reception, and the fact that the *Henrietta* (the only one which carried her owner) was the winner, combined to give the news a hearty welcome.

It was thought to be a matter of little importance whether the owners went with their yachts or not; yet this very circumstance may have decided the result. The presence of the owner could not fail to act as a constant inspiration, stimulating every one on board to the utmost vigilance, energy and skill, and making it absolutely certain that every man would "do his best" at every step and every hour of the way. Mr. BENNETT is, moreover, himself an experienced seaman, and has on his yacht a large, picked and well-drilled crew, who have been long on board, and who acquired, as well as the owner himself, very valuable discipline while in the service during the war. We may be certain that everything which skill, care and unflagging effort could do, was brought to bear alike by owner, Captain and crew to achieve the brilliant victory which has crowned this novel and creditable exhibition. Mr. BENNETT is an enthusiast in yachting as well as in journalism—and we certainly share most cordially in the general rejoicing over his success. If the Commodore of the Squadron, Mr. MCVICKAR, should retire on his laurels, there will be little doubt as to his successor.

Naturally a good deal of money has been won and lost, in private wagers as well as in the general stakes, in this result. Ever since the yachts sailed, the race has been the topic of conversation at the clubs—where conversation on such topics, (as indeed on most others,) usually ends in a bet. We heard yesterday of one well-known Operator (in everything yet discovered,) who had been fairly bantered into bets amounting in the aggregate to $45,000. Every one of which he wins with the possible exception of one of $10,000, that the trip would be made by some one yacht *inside* of fourteen days—this he may possibly lose by fifteen minutes! He had a bet of $5,000 that the *Vesta* would win; but on Thursday last—after the race was over—a friend who desired to "hedge" a little, begged as a special favor that he would transfer it to him; and with his usual good nature, (and his usual good luck,) he consented.

It was Mr. BENNETT's intention when he sailed to send the *Henrietta* on a cruise in the Mediterranean, but if the telegraph reports him correctly he seems inclined to try her fortunes further. He will himself return, probably, within a month.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mme. RISTORI plays to-night at the French theatre one of her greatest *rôles*, *Maria Stewart*, in SCHILLER's play of that name. It is a fovorite with the public, and will undoubtedly attract a good audience. On Wednesday the companion picture, "Elizabeth," will be given, and on Friday the tragedy of "Gamma."

The announcements elsewhere to-night are as follows: At Wallack's the very successful play of "Ours;" at the New-York Theatre, "Cendrillon;" at the Winter Garden, Mr. BOOTH in "Hamlet;" at the Olympic, the "Huguenot Captain;" at Niblo's Garden, the "Black Crook;" at Barnum's Museum, "Robinson Crusoe" and "Trying It On;" at the Old Bowery Theatre, the "Wild Boy of Bohemia" and the "Fast Women;" at the New-York Circus, a new bill, and at the Minstrel Halls (BUDWORTH's, and KELLY and LEON's,) a splendid variety of holiday attractions. Let us add that Mr. VOUSDEN still continues his excellent entertainment at Clinton Hall, and that to-night, in Brooklyn, the fifth Monday popular concert will take place. Particulars in our advertising columns.

The appearance of Mr. DAWISON at the Winter Garden on Saturday night in conjunction with Mr. EDWIN BOOTH was an event which naturally attracted the attention of the town. Mr. DAWISON claims the suffrages of the German portion of the community, and Mr. BOOTH undoubtedly possesses the affections of a very large circle of admirers. Under these circumstances, it seemed probable that the tragedy of "Othello" would sink into a mere contest between two actors, whose partisans in the front of the house would gladly exaggerate the efforts of either. Nothing of the kind occurred. The performance of the piece was thoroughly and completely conscientious, the attention of the audience unflagging, and the verdict entirely satisfactory to every one present. Mr. DAWISON's *Othello* is, of course, peculiar. It represents the routine and study of another stage to our own, and even the extreme point of that stage, for of German actors Mr. DAWISON is the least conventional now before the public. He represents a character according to the real impulses of a mind which has studied intently, and knows that human passion is spontaneous, and that the more the artist bends to its impulses the more he is likely to touch the heart of the audience. Mr. DAWISON's theory, nevertheless, barely accords with his practice. At all events the two extremes—the sensational and the social—are constantly contradicting themselves. His walk is, to say the least, stagey; the swinging of his arms, to ordinary spectators, is superfluous, and the manner in which he gyrates round a point and finally swoops down upon it is, we think, artificial. Against these characteristics, which we record as a part of a foreign school, we can put the most singular simplicity of diction, the strongest *abandon* in the way of action—such, for instance, as throwing himself on the sofa in the great scene with *Desdemona*—and, lastly, a clear and vigorous conception of character—the poise of which has been disturbed for the first time by jealousy. It seemed to us that Mr. DAWISON stepped from the heroic past to the colloquial present with more than usual complacency, but, withal, so skilfully that the attention of the audience was completely riveted to the actor, and not the transition. Mr. DAWISON differs from Mr. BOOTH in owing but little to nature. Neither in presence nor in voice can he trace his effects to extraneous causes. For this reason his success is the more noticeable—and that the success was complete there can be no doubt. Of Mr. BOOTH's *Iago* we have frequently spoken. It is, we think, the most subtle interpretation of the part ever given in America or elsewhere. It is relieved, also, by that personal bearing and persuasiveness which the "ancient" must have possessed to maintain his influence so long and so disastrously. On Saturday the gentleman was in excellent condition, and has never, we think, played better. Morality suffered from this circumstance; for *Iago* carried off the most applause, and won the greatest amount of appreciation. Mr. DAWISON, too, was very heartily appreciated, and was repeatedly called before the curtain. A word of the performance. When it commenced there was a little mirthfulness about the conflict of tongues. As it proceeded this disappeared, and the attention of the audience was as wrapt as though every one spoke English. The general support of the piece was good. Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER was a tender and emotional *Desdemona*, and spoke alternately in English and German, as the occasion served. The other members of the company were creditable, but do not call for particular mention. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity, and this notwithstanding the fact that the prices of admission were more than doubled. The experiment will, we presume, be repeated.

There are many excellent people in the world who object to the theatre on moral grounds, but who nevertheless like to take an occasional peep at the talented folk who move in that romantic sphere. To such as these RISTORI is a name and not a reality; and for such as these Mr. L. F. HARRISON, who never hesitates and is never lost, has provided a special entertainment. He has effected an engagement with the great tragedienne, and will introduce her to the American public at a grand recitation in Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 8th instant. Mme. RISTORI, who is justly famous for the extraordinary clearness and beauty of her declamation, will read from the poets in Italian and in French. There will be classical music by Mr. THEO. THOMAS' orchestra to fill up the interstices, and to give proper relief to the lady and the audience. It will take the place of scenery—changing the situation and preparing the mind for a new impression. Notwithstanding the heavy expense attending an entertainment of this kind, and we believe that it will be the most costly affair ever given in America, Mr. HARRISON has determined to adhere to popular prices. It will be the first opportunity of seeing and hearing RISTORI at the nominal cost of one dollar. A large audience will, we doubt not, assemble on the occasion—a solemn conclave of rigid intellect, curious to hear and see, but resolute not to be found out. There is yet another and more interesting class who will take interest in the occasion. We refer to the fair scholars of our seminaries, who, if they study either French or Italian—or, let us add, neither—will be glad to hear so great an *artiste* as RISTORI in the well-balanced periods of the poets, and in the pieces which they, too, may learn, if they are diligent and attentive.

RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.—The City of Churches is never neglected by Mr. GRAU. Whatever choice entertainment he may have in store for the people of Gotham is sure to be parted that Brooklyn may have a share. On Thursday evening Mme. RISTORI will personate the lovely Queen of Scots, at the Academy—a character that elicits always the warmest sympathy, and one that affords the artist amplest opportunity for her peculiar talent.

LOUISIANA.

The Freedmen—Interview Between Gen. Howard and Bishop Wilmer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Gen. HOWARD, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, has had two long interviews with Bishop WILMER, the new Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, respecting the religious care of the freedmen. The General says that Bishop WILMER's views on this subject more nearly coincides with his own than any one, with whom he has had communication. It is likely that a plan of operations for Louisiana will be developed which will benefit all classes greatly.

Indian Delegation Going to Washington.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sunday, Dec. 30.

Orders from Washington have arrived to bring the chiefs of the Sissetou Sioux Indians to Washington, to make a treaty for the cession of their lands, and guarantee a safe route over their country to Montana; also, for locating them on farms, and to obtain a guarantee of peace and security to our frontier. About 20 of the braves will pass through our city soon with BENJ. THOMPSON, agent.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 3

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

Some days ago an application was made by J. A. STEWART FIGGELY, of Baltimore, to Chief-Justice CHASE for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of Dr. MUDD, one of the persons condemned by the Military Commission which tried the Booth conspirators to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico. It was returned yesterday by the Chief-Justice to the counsel, with the following indorsement: "The within application has been considered and is denied." This, however, does not prevent a similar application from being made to some other Judge or civil tribunal in Florida or elsewhere.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

The various reports of pretended interviews and conversations with the President and private individuals on political subjects should be received with caution, and should generally be discredited. There is good authority for saying that since his annual message to Congress, submitted on the 3d inst., Mr. JOHNSON's views on the political situation and the proposed amendments to the Constitution have undergone no change, and he has not used language to any one which could be fairly interpreted as indicating any change of opinion or purpose on political subjects. When Mr. JOHNSON desires to submit his sentiments to the country he will not resort to fugitive, irregular and contradictory statements of private individuals as a means of communicating his views. He has not, either in his private or official capacity, attempted to interfere with the free action of any of the States upon the adoption or rejection of the Amendment.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the *habeas corpus* Military Commission case will be issued to-morrow in pamphlet form for public use. The publication will combine the opinion of the Court, and also the dissenting opinion of Chief-Justice CHASE and his associates in the minority.

The Court has been scrupulously careful against allowing anything to be made public until the opinions are furnished in full, in order that there may be no misconception of the points actually covered in the decision.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

The rumor of the resignation of Mr. SMYTHE, Collector of New-York, is probably without any foundation in truth. Up to this hour the President has not heard of Mr. SMYTHE's intention to resign.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

On and from the 1st of January, 1867, a reduction of postage will take place in the postage upon letters and newspapers conveyed by British packet, or partly by British and partly by United States packet, from this country to any foreign port in the West Indies; and in consequence of such reduction, the rates of portage to the places hereinafter named will be as follows: Upon letters for Guadaloupe, Hayti and Martinique, *via* England, 29 cents per single rate of half an ounce, and upon newspapers, 4 cents each; prepayment required. Upon letters for Porto Rico, Jamaica, and other West India islands not British, (except Cuba,) by British mail, *via* Havana, 18 cents per single rate of half an ounce, and upon newspapers 4 cents each; prepayment required.

THE CORN CROP OF 1866.

The monthly report of agriculture for December contains a final estimate of the corn crop of 1866. The total result is 880,000,000 bushels. In the 11 States not hitherto reported, 185,000,000 bushels, against 274,000,000 bushels in 1859. In 22 Northern States, 679,000,000 bushels, instead of 704,000,000 bushels in 1865, showing a decrease of 25,000,000 bushels, while the decrease in quality is equivalent to 75,000,000 bushels, making a loss in feeding value equivalent to 100,000,000 bushels.

COTTON.

The cotton estimates are also completed, showing a total product of 1,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each. As the actual bales are now nearly 500 pounds each, this is equivalent to a million and a half of such bales. The estimates are made up as follows: North Carolina, 91,000 bales; South Carolina, 112,000; Georgia, 205,000; Florida, 36,000; Alabama, 220,000; Mississippi, 270,000; Louisiana, 109,000; Texas, 300,000; Arkansas, 182,000; Tennessee, 148,000; other States, 87,000 bales.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Some newspapers have mentioned the name of J. ROSS BROWNE in connection with the company which has recently obtained possessory rights in Lower California from the Juarez Government, and thus account for his departure to that section for the purpose of survey. But Mr. BROWNE is the agent of this Government, having several months ago been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under a law of Congress, to collect statistics of the mineral wealth of the country. His going to Lower California is merely a divergence from his prescribed field of duties, and has no important significance, as has been stated.

THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS HELD BY REBELS.

The Treasury Department has suspended the payment of moneys due before the commencement of the rebellion to certain parties who subsequently arrayed themselves against the United States Government. The reason for this is the joint resolution pending before Congress to make void such settlements at present, though the vouchers or drafts may be in proper legal form.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue sources for the present fiscal year to date, commencing 1st July last, are nearly $167,000,000.

CIVIL NOMINATIONS.

The Senate has on its executive calendar about 150 civil nominations, but none have been reported on as yet, nor has any definite action been taken by the Committee on Foreign Relations on that of Maj.-Gen. DIX as Minister to France.

PERSONAL.

Hon. ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture, who has suffered several months from a severe and dangerous illness, is sufficiently recovered to warrant a resumption of official duties from Monday next.

SKATING POND.

For the first time in the history of the city, a skating pond was opened yesterday under the auspices of the Washington Skating Club. It is on the north side of the canal, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and embraces an area of about seven acres. Three or four thousand persons were present, and a large number of adults and juveniles participated in the amusement. Many of the leading foreigners and sojourners were in attendance to indorse the enterprise.

THE BOUNTY FRAUDS.

The Loewenthal Swindles and the Pay Department—"A Specimen Brick"—Full Statement of the Case—Carelessness of Government Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 27, 1866.

The great hue and cry of the newspapers regarding the corruption of Washington affairs is so often repeated that it has now become an old song, which, from its familiarity, fails to grate upon the ears of sensitive readers. People became accustomed to bloodshed during the war, and the thousands of dead at Gettysburgh were mourned for no more than the first man who fell fatally wounded at Falling Waters. The telegraph sent poor GRAHAM's name through the whole North, thrilling the souls of the entire community with horror. ELLSWORTH's death occasioned more consternation and mourning than MCPHERSON's, SEDGWICK's, SUMNER's or WADSWORTH's. The final bloody scene of the rebellion enacted in Ford's Theatre, resulting in the death of Mr. LINCOLN, was sufficient in its terrible accessories to arouse the people to another universal and overpowering thrill of anguish, such as they had not felt before since the old flag was hauled down at Fort Sumter.

So it has been since the close of the war. The people have become inured to stories of plunder and malfeasance in office, and any man can now attempt to settle his accounts with the Government by proclaiming a robbery, without fear of detection, although every other man or woman he meets on the street is *quid nunc* enough to know that his proclamation is a falsehood. Of the few cases where the parties are brought to punishment the people are duly advised, and their demands for justice are thereby appeased, the old song is commenced again, and the hue and cry of corruption attracts no more attention than before. Lately, however, discoveries have been brought to light which ought to have some effect upon the public ear.

It is a task of no little difficulty to get these matters properly before the public, however. For instance, a few days since a dispatch appeared in the TIMES, penned by the writer hereof, regarding the LOEWENTHAL swindle. No sooner had my small voice been heard than Gen. BRICE, Paymaster-General, now awaiting confirmation of a promotion before the Senate, threw the influence of his position into the case, and the following paragraph appeared among the telegrams of the Associated Press:

"A long report on the case of JACOB LOEWENTHAL and his alleged forgeries of bounty claims and final discharge papers of colored soldiers, has appeared in the public Press, together with the assertion that the Pay Department declined to investigate the charges preferred by the person who caused the arrest of LOEWENTHAL, that the accused had confederates among the Paymasters here in Washington. The Paymaster-General authorizes the statement that a thorough investigation was made by his order at the time the charge was preferred. The result of the investigation was that no forgeries were proven. Payment had been made on genuine discharge papers of claimants. Checks were issued, payable to the order of the claimants or the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York. If any fraud has been perpetrated it must, therefore, have been in the indorsement of the checks, for which the payer alone is responsible. The United States cannot, in any event, lose a dollar."

Gen. BRICE has since promised me that he would make further investigations, thereby acknowledging that the "thorough investigation," mentioned in the dispatch above, does not satisfy him, when looked upon in the new lights, which my interview with him undoubtedly shed upon the subject. Prompted by the unnecessary fling at my veracity contained in the dispatch, I have troubled myself to more closely investigate affairs, and have discovered more than a little with which to astonish the people. I did not directly charge the Pay Department with having shared in LOEWENTHAL'S guilt, but I said that inasmuch as LOEWENTHAL had stated that he had confederates in the Department, it was the duty of its officers to investigate the matter and punish guilty ones, if they are found.

In order to fully understand the situation in the Pay Department, it will be proper to read the following affidavits from parties who feel that they have been wronged, and who, with others, have furnished me the data upon which I shall dilate during this Winter:

United States of America, State of Louisiana, Parish of New-Orleans, ss.—On this 8th day of October, 1866, before me, SELIM MAGNER, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for the parish and State aforesaid, personally came BARNEY M. SMITH, a resident of the City of New-Orleans, to me well known, who, being by me first duly and solemnly sworn, deposes and says:

In the month of April, A. D. 1866, a certain J. T. LOVEJOY opened an office on Crossman-street, near the Custom-house, in this city, and announced himself publicly as an authorized agent or officer of the United States Government, sent by the proper Department of the Government to this city to collect the certificates of discharge of colored soldiers preparatory to the payment by the Government of three hundred dollars bounty to such soldiers as had served three or more years, and a proportionate sum for a less term of service; that said LOVEJOY caused these representations to be generally circulated among the colored persons in the city and vicinity; that deponent, influenced by these representations, visited the office of said LOVEJOY, (as did many other colored soldiers,) and was then and there, by said LOVEJOY in person, assured of the truth of the representations as hereinabove stated, and further expressly stated he was by the Government at Washington sent to this city to guard and protect the colored soldiers and to collect their discharges preparatory to the payment of the bounty to them for their services as soldiers; that the bounty allowed each man would, in the course of one or two months, "be sent to him in a letter through the Post-office;" that deponent, placing confidence in the assurances of said LOVEJOY, and misled by his representations, surrendered his certificate of discharge as a private from Company "M," Tenth Regiment United States Colored Artillery, (heavy,) into the custody of said LOVEJOY, receiving at the same time a receipt or memorandum signed "J. TRUBNER LOVEJOY, Solicitor and Government Agent," and upon which he (LOVEJOY) stamped or impressed some device or seal, at the same time calling the attention of deponent thereto, and saying "that is what binds the United States Government to pay the three hundred dollars bounty;" that after waiting some four months, and hearing nothing of his discharge or bounty, and having been in the mean time informed by certain colored soldiers, to deponent known, that said LOVEJOY had left the city, deponent became alarmed in regard to his certificate of discharge, and desired to regain possession thereof; that deponent became more fully impressed with the belief that he had been deprived of his discharge by fraudulent representations from the fact that he had learned, through the public prints, that at the time he gave his discharge to said LOVEJOY no bounty was by law payable to colored soldiers; that in the month of July, A. D. 1866, deponent instructed C. S. BUNDY, Esq., of Washington, D. C., to procure the return to deponent of his certificate of discharge, which had been, so deponent was informed and truly believes, by said LOVEJOY transferred to one JACOB LOEWENTHAL, in Washington, D. C., and in whose possession said certificate of discharge then was; that deponent was unable to procure the return of his discharge or learn definitely of its whereabouts, until on or about the — day of September, A. D., 1866, a man identified to deponent as JACOB LOEWENTHAL, of Washington, D. C., came into the press-room of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, where deponent was then and now employed, and, calling upon deponent by name, upon deponent addressing him, he handed a certain check or draft to deponent, saying, "Here is a check for your bounty which I have collected for you; please write your name across the back and bring it to my office, No. 20 Natchez-street, and I will give you the money for it." Said check and draft was in the following words and figures, to wit;

Colored Troops. Bounty U. S.

No. 544. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

Assistant Treasurer of the U. S., New-York:
Pay to Barney M. Smith, or order, one hundred and seventy-seven 73-100 dollars,
(Signed) A. D. ROBINSON,
$177 73-100. Paymaster U. S. A.

Deponent did not indorse said check, nor has he since seen said JACOB LOEWENTHAL; deponent now has said check in his possession.

Deponent further says he refused to sign or indorse said check, or in any way convert it to his own use, because of the fact that he has never written or signed any application to or claim upon the Treasury or other department for the payment to him of said sum of money; nor had he ever sworn to or produced witnesses before any officer to establish his identity, or authorized any person whomsoever to do these things or any of them for him or in his behalf; that knowing these facts he believed the check or draft so presented to him by said LOWENTHAL to have been procured by false or fraudulent means, and that deponent had no right to indorse the same or use it for his own benefit.

Deponent further says he is and has been for the past fifteen years able to read and write; that he has always written his name upon the pay-rolls, clothing accounts and elsewhere required, while he was a soldier, and now most positively pronounces any and all signatures, purporting to be his and made with a cross-mark or sign-manual, to be forgeries. And further deponent sayeth not.

Sworn and subscribed to in the usual manner before the notary above mentioned on the 8th of October, 1866.

This affidavit is followed by one from GEORGE NICHOLSON, business manager of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, who testifies to the ability of SMITH to read and write and to his general good character and veracity. It is useless to furnish more affidavits of this character, plentiful as they are, as this "specimen brick" fully establishes the fact of the forgeries. The receipts given by LOVEJOY in return for discharge papers were all numbered, and as one numbered three thousand has been seen by detectives it would seem that a large number of cases yet remain undiscovered.

On the receipt of the check for $177 73 mentioned in his affidavit, BARNEY M. SMITH wrote to the Secretary of War, stating his belief that it had been procured fraudulently, and that he had never signed applications for it. In fact his letter embodied the purport of his affidavit, and was referred to the Paymaster-General, who after some correspondence with the Adjutant-General, replied to SMITH, returning the check, in the following manner:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1866.

Barney M. Smith, late Tenth Colored Heavy Artillery, care New-Orleans Picayune, New-Orleans La.

SIR—Your letter of the 4th of October to the Secretary of War, in reference to a check drawn in your favor by Paymaster Robinson for $177 73, and which you state was handed to you by JACOB LOEWENTHAL, has been referred to this office with instructions to notify you that said check is genuine, and in payment of what was found due you, and will be paid on being presented to the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, indorsed as directed by the act of July 26, 1866. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

During the correspondence between the Pay Department and the Adjutant-General's Office, Gen. BRICE indorsed the letter of SMITH'S agent, inclosing the above affidavit, with the remark that the case had not been investigated sooner because LOEWENTHAL was out of town. In the meantime the firm of JACOB LOEWENTHAL & Co. were transacting business with the Pay Department, as usual, notwithstanding the point blank charge of forgery made against its chief partner by SMITH. What inference would naturally be drawn from these facts, particularly when BLOW, the man who ferreted out the whole of LOEWENTHAL'S villainies that have yet been discovered, doing so under the direction of Gen. SHERIDAN, swears that LOEWENTHAL expressed himself as secure in his roguery because he had friends in the Pay Department! In making this statement LOEWENTHAL used the name of one of the most prominent officers of the Department as a person on whom he could rely for certain protection. No one can dispute the forgeries. Auditor FRENCH, Comptroller BRODHEAD, Gen. SHERIDAN, and a number of Members of Congress who have investigated the case all agree on this point, and Gen. BRICE himself admitted to me that the "intermediate papers," as he termed them, were irregular; but as the discharge paper and the check were *bona fide*, SMITH had no ground for "personal complaint against the Department." Of course he hadn't; but the Department, having a due regard for its reputation, did have ground for complaint against the manner in which the check was obtained. On the shelves of the Department the case of BARNEY M. SMITH now lies, embracing certificates purporting to be signed by his cross-mark or sign manual; in the Adjutant-General's Office there is a long letter written by this same BARNEY M. SMITH, in his own handwriting, asking about his case.

On the 8th day of August, 1866, the first affidavit in SMITH'S case was made by him, and forwarded to C. S. BUNDY, Washington, D. C.; and by the latter it was referred to the Adjutant-General, together with three other similar affidavits, with an explanatory letter. It embodied all the facts given in the last affidavit made by SMITH, which appears above. It was on this letter of BUNDY'S that Gen. BRICE made the indorsement above referred to. On the 29th of August BUNDY'S letter was referred to the Paymaster-General, and about the same time LOEWENTHAL went to New-Orleans to rectify his cases pending before the Department, by replacing the forged papers accompanying the Lovejoy certificates of discharge with true copies of *bona fide* applications made by the soldiers themselves. It was a strange coincidence that LOEWENTHAL should leave just at that time. It has already appeared that, instead of getting new and real applications from the soldiers, LOEWENTHAL proceeded to forge a new set in New-Orleans. There were a few exceptions, however, in which he preferred to allow the old forged papers to remain. SMITH'S case was among these, and now proves to be the cue by which the great discovery is made.

The examination before Comptroller BRODHEAD and Second Auditor FRENCH on the 22d inst., developed the fact that LOVEJOY, after obtaining the certificates of discharge in New-Orleans—no one knows how many—went to New-York and there executed the additional papers necessary to make the claims. It was in New-York that New-Orleans freedmen by the hundred appeared before a notary and swore to their statements. It was in New-York that discharged Louisiana soldiers were identified before a magistrate as being the persons who applied for bounty. Of course three or four freedmen might have strayed away from their homes in New-Orleans to New-York; but who could identify them there, and who would for a moment imagine that more than three or four would thus stray away? The very fact that these certificates and applications were made out in New-York for Louisiana soldiers, when their regiments were discharged in New-Orleans, would be cause for suspicion, and the additional fact that they were executed before J. T. LOVEJOY, the villain known to the Department through BUNDY'S letter and SMITH'S affidavit, as the pretended Government agent at New-Orleans, would have confirmed the suspicion.

LOEWENTHAL was once brought before Judge CARTER, of Washington, charged with forgery, but escaped punishment, which was undoubtedly well merited, by the skillful ability of his attorney. During the trial, however, it transpired in evidence, or in his own admission, that he was often obliged to bribe the clerks of the Pay Department in order to hurry his accounts through. Gen. BRICE actually went so far as to call upon the Attorney, TOM FORD, of Ohio, for information on this point against his client, and, strange to say, failed to get anything satisfactory out of him. Of course Gov. FORD would be apt to serve the interests of his client, but this probably never occurred to the Pay Department.

It is due to Gen. BRICE, however, to say that on the receipt of a telegram from Gen. SHERIDAN regarding the case, he issued an order suspending LOEWENTHAL from the privileges of a claim agent in his Department. Better late than never.

If our Government officers were in reality cheap, patent dumb-waiters, and such things should occur, we might say that the machinery had become disarranged. As it is, the least we can say is that our officers have been careless, and the money of the Government has been squandered. It is useless to deny the fact that the Government has lost money. It may be said that the disbursing officers are responsible if they have made false payments; but who has yet undertaken to make them give restitution? LOEWENTHAL is supposed to be dead. Whether he is or not has nothing to do with the view of the case under consideration. When he was known to be alive the secret service employes never could fix anything on him, because of his immense power from some unknown source. He was a pardon broker, he was an office broker; he had close communication with certain members of Congress, and through them with the Executive Department of the Government. He is out of the way now, and, save the interests of his accomplices, there is nothing to retard a full investigation of the whole of his transactions with the Government. A Court-martial or a Court of Inquiry might do for the military part of the business, if the proof is strong enough to implicate any one; but it would hardly be searching enough. Nothing but a Congressional investigation of the affair will result in a full and impartial exposure of the truth.

LOEWENTHAL, after drawing money on the checks obtained by his forged papers, in some cases paid over a part of it to the soldiers. The Government having failed, through the carelessness of its agents, to protect the soldiers from such swindlers is perhaps responsible to them for the amount thus retained by him. It was not in New-Orleans alone, but in Norfolk, Memphis and other places, that he carried on his nefarious practice. The end is not yet, and it is beyond any ken to predict when it will come.

E. P. B.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Arrivals of Members of the Legislature—The Organization of the Assembly—Candidates for the Various Offices—The Senatorship—Gov. Fenton's Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The snow-storm of Thursday was of unprecedented severity in the interior of the State, and travel is much impeded. The attendance of members, consequently, is not so numerous as was expected. A lively canvass is going on, however, relative to the organization of the Assembly, and to some extent upon the question of United States Senator.

The candidates for Speaker are Messrs. PITTS, of Orleans; WOOD, of Onondaga, and LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego. The probabilities seem at the present moment strongly in favor of the election of PITTS, although a coalition between the supporters of the other two candidates is proposed this evening, and may be effected, in which case the event would be doubtful.

There are five candidates for the Clerkship of the Assembly, viz: Messrs. CUSHMAN, the present incumbent; PARKER, of St. Lawrence; POTTER, of Saratoga; CALDWELL, of Chemung, and UNDERWOOD, of Cayuga. CUSHMAN seems to have the most positive strength.

In regard to the Senatorship, Judge HARRIS is here managing his own canvass, and receiving and visiting members quite freely. On behalf of Mr. GREELEY the canvass is conducted by WALDO HUTCHINGS with characteristic earnestness and industry. Mr. CONKLING is represented by Mr. DENNISON and other prominent citizens of Oneida County. Judge NOAH DAVIS is the candidate of BEN. FIELD and others from the Western Districts. Judge BALCOM is supported by Ex-Senator TRUMAN; Mr. HURLBURD, of St. Lawrence, by Gen. MERRITT, of the Governor's Staff. Messrs. FOLGER, ALBERGER, TREMAIN and ALVORD each have their partisans. The friends of Judge HARRIS claim that thirty to thirty-five votes are sure for him on the first ballot. Those of Mr. CONKLING consider him sure of at least fifty. Those of Judge DAVIS claim eighteen to start with. Mr. GREELEY'S strength appears to be very small, only four members of the two Houses having thus far declared their intention to vote for him. Messrs. HURLBURD, FOLGER, ALVORD, ALBERGER, BALCOM and TREMAIN are variously considered to have from two to ten votes each. The current of feeling seems to be setting strongly in favor of CONKLING, and his supporters are much more confident and enthusiastic than those of the other candidates. The party of Judge HARRIS are, however, determined, and seem to be compact and well organized. It will be some days before positive judgment can be formed of the result.

The Governor's Message will fill about a page of the TIMES. It is understood to discuss at length the Constitutional Convention, and to recommend that the Legislature pass at once the necessary act to order the election of delegates, one from each Assembly District. It also urges the immediate ratification of the pending Amendment to the United States Constitution. No modification of the Excise Law is recommended. The Message will probably not be sent in before Wednesday.

The State Legislature—The Organization of the House—Democratic Candidates—The Senatorship.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Some thirty or forty members of the State Legislature have already arrived, and the canvass for the Speakership and Clerkship opened with considerable spirit.

The prominent names mentioned in connection with the Speakership are E. B. PITTS, of Orleans; DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, and D. H. WOOD, of Onondaga, with the chances apparently in favor of Mr. PITTS.

There are several candidates for the Clerkship of the House. Among them are J. B. CUSHMAN, of Onedai; WALDO M. POTTER, of Saratoga; A. F. PARKER, of St. Lawrence; LUTHER F. CALDWELL, of Chemung, and C. S. UNDERWOOD, of Cayuga.

The canvass for the United States Senatorship enters somewhat into that of the organization of the House, but nothing has yet transpired to indicate who will be the strongest candidate for Senator.

Both parties will hold their caucuses to-night. The Democratic candidates for Speaker are SMITH M. WEED, of Clinton; D. MILLSPAUGH, of Orange, and J. C. JACOBS, of Kings.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Decision of the Court of Appeals—Its Constitutionality to be Unanimously Affirmed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The Court of Appeals will to-morrow announce its decision on the Metropolitan Excise law. Court unanimously affirms the constitutionality of the law.

How the Telegraph is Administered in Prussia.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The paragraph in the *Times*, of this day, on the proposal to have a national telegraph in connection with the Post-office, leads me to address you, trusting that the few remarks I have to make are not unworthy a subject of such public interest.

During three or four days last Summer that I spent in the central station of the Prussian National Telegraph Department at Berlin, I had an opportunity of ascertaining some of the details of its system. Its administration is in the hands of a Director, who is directly responsible to the First Minister. Here are to be seen in one room apparatus connected with all the national lines, as well as with many of those that are international; besides objects of especial interest, such as the so-called "magnetic reservoirs," the permutator, (which is the largest in the world,) the apparatus for daily communicating the time to the outstations, and the type-printing machine, from which the same message can be repeated simultaneously in all parts of the country.

By a good organization and the most simple mechanical arrangements, the public in Prussia is served cheaply and without delays, and the result in surplus revenue has been more encouraging at every reduction of the tariff. The lowest charge is about 8d., and the surplus revenue last year was not less than £100,000.

By a classification of the lines as well as the stations, the business is conducted so that the system of centralization does not prevent direct communication between neighboring places.

The work is done by the trained officials of the Department, except on what we called the omnibus lines, which pass between the smaller towns and villages, and which are served by the Post-office employes. In connection with these are needle or some such simple apparatus, instead of instruments on MORSE'S system, which are used on the main lines.

The amalgamation of the systems of the various telegraph companies in this country would probably conduce to the following results:

A great increase on the total work now obtainable from the existing amount of wire.

Constant punctuality, without which telegraphy will never assume its proper position as a means of general communication.

A reduction of the tariff to a *minimum*.

A complete system of registration of messages.

A facility for making magnetic and meteorological observations on a large scale.

The success achieved in Prussia (and now, doubtless, throughout North Germany) must go a long way to prove its feasibility in England, where the public and the Press have but to be convinced to insure its adoption. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Dec. 10. C. E. WEBBER, Captain R. E.

Journalism and the Telegraph in Europe and America.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Permit me a line or two to ask whether it is really true that English journalism can do nothing toward supplying the English public with prompt and authentic intelligence of the important events daily occurring on the other side of the Atlantic? The Americans manage the telegraphic news which they receive from Europe in a way which ought to make us ashamed of our backwardness in regard to this most serious question. Day by day we receive from all parts of America newspapers which contain telegraphic summaries of all the news of importance known in England on the day before the publication of such newspapers. These summaries are long enough and accurate enough to satisfy both interest and curiosity here, while they reflect the highest credit on American journalism. Yankee newspapers have shot ahead of us in this matter, and we have no time to spare in making up our lost prestige. Can we not at once improve on the bald and obscure telegrams that appear as coming from the States every two or three days?

Surely a combination of journalists, or a company without journalists, can be got together to secure for the Press, and through it for the English public, something better than the apology now received for the telegraphic intelligence which ought to come to us daily from a country like the United States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. K.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Statement by Mr. Horace Greeley.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 25.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

In your leader of yesterday, I note this assertion:

"It will be remembered that Mr. Greeley, in 1862, assailed President Lincoln with much severity *because the latter hesitated in issuing a proclamation of emancipation.*"

So many things are "remembered" which never were true, that I am not astonished at hearing that this is among them; yet I *am* puzzled at finding *you*, who (very properly) insist on accuracy of statement from others, should have fallen into this error.

If you will take the trouble to look up my letter to Mr. LINCOLN, entitled "The Prayer of Twenty Millions," but more especially my brief rejoinder to the President's response, you will see that I only urged him to obey and enforce the laws of the land, and that I did not ask him to step beyond them. I did think him grievously wrong in annulling Gen. FREMONT'S order prescribing that "the slaves of rebels are free," and sustaining Gen. HALLECK'S infamous No. 3, which forbade the reception of negroes coming from the enemy and seeking to enter our lines. I hold FREMONT'S order to be the simple dictate of purest common sense, and in strict accord with the laws of war. I hold HALLECK'S order to have been prompted by the essential spirit of treason, and issued in the interest of the rebels. And I hold that each Union officer should have welcomed to our camps every man and boy fleeing thither from the enemy who could shoulder a musket, wield an axe or handle a spade; and either arrest and hold or drive out of camp any impudent rebel who should venture within it on pretense of claiming as his slave any person rendering service therein to the Union. And I hold that had our Generals thus done their duty, and the President *let* them do it, the rebellion would have been crushed in 1862.

I do not ask you to print this. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

CONSULAR RIGHTS.

The Case of the Consul of Oldenburg.

CARD FROM HIS COUNSEL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From a proclamation of the President of the United States of the 26th inst., published in the evening journals here yesterday, we perceive that the President has revoked the exequatur of the Hon. GERHARD JANSSEN as Consul of Oldenburg for New-York, and that the ground for such revocation is alleged to consist in "the said JANSSEN having refused to appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in a suit there pending against him and others, on the plea that he was the Consul for Oldenburg."

Now, as the legal advisers of Mr. JANSSEN, we beg to say through the medium of your journal that there was not, either at or before the time of the issuing of the above-mentioned proclamation, pending in the Supreme Court of New-York any suit against Mr. JANSSEN and others in which he refused to appear.

On the contrary, we know that Mr. JANSSEN, in the only suit pending in that Court against him in any manner, offered by us to waive, so far as it could be done, his privilege as Consul of Oldenburg, and to have the said suit tried upon its merits, which was refused by the opposite party.

And finally, it is a fact that in the same suit the Court decided that Mr. JANSSEN, being a foreign Consul, could not by law be compelled to attend and be examined as a witness in the said Court before the trial of the action.

The above suit is for the sum of $575 60, claimed for storage on 60 casks muriate of potash, stored by the late firm of J. W. SCHMIDT & Co., in HUMPHREY & Co.'s bonded warehouses.

The successors of J. W. SCHMIDT & Co., Messrs. JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI, finding on delivery of the goods that the net proceeds of the same was only, gold, $164 24, and that at the same time another parcel of the same goods was stored at only *one-half* the rate charged by HUMPHREY & Co., thought it due to their constituents in Europe, for whose account they sold said goods, to contest the bill, not, however, without first tendering the amount, less $50, which Messrs. HUMPHREY & Co. had offered to deduct, *subject to the decision of the Court.*

Messrs. HUMPHREY & Co., on finding the decision in the case likely to go against them, have since offered to compromise, and finally resorted to their political influence in Washington to attack Mr. JANSSEN in his Consular position, with the above result.

Such an attempt at *extra-judicial coercion* is certainly calculated to excite regret in the breast of every citizen. We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,
FINCKE & LAPAUGH,
Counsellors-at-Law, No. 62 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE CASE STATED BY THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, Messrs. FINCKE & LAPAUGH, counsel for Mr. JANSSEN, criticise the removal of Mr. JANSSEN from his Consulship, and attempt to make him appear a martyr. The facts of the case are simply these: JANSSEN, owing a bill to clients of ours, and refusing to pay it, a suit was commenced in the Supreme Court to compel its payment. In a proceeding in the case to take testimony before the trial, JANSSEN'S counsel interposed the Consular privilege of his client, and the proceeding was consequently dismissed. The facts of the case, together with a certified copy of the record, was sent to the Honorable Secretary of State, and JANSSEN'S exequatur was therefore very properly revoked, on the ground that he was using his privilege to defeat the ends of justice.

Messrs. FINCKE & LAPAUGH claim for JANSSEN that he wanted "to have said suit tried upon its merits, which was refused by the opposite party." This is incorrect.

Why was the suit commenced if not to be tried on its merits? If Mr. JANSSEN'S Consular privilege was interposed as a defence to the proceeding alluded to, who brought that fact before the Court? Surely not the plaintiffs in the suit, for they were suing to recover the amount of their bill.

If Mr. JANSSEN wanted to try the case on its merits why did he object to, and resist the usual and regular course of proceeding in such cases?

It is not true that any offer was made to us to waive the Consular privilege in any manner, but to avoid an examination JANSSEN'S counsel proposed to agree upon issues to be tried. The Consular privilege was not, and could not be an issue in the case, because counsel had studiously avoided setting up in the answer the fact of his being a Consul—thus keeping us in ignorance for months of this fact. The intention evidently was to allow plaintiffs to prosecute the case to judgment and execution, if they could succeed before a Jury, and then after all the delay which could be obtained in this way to defeat justice by a motion to set aside execution, on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the Court, under the authority of decisions in similar cases.

This trick has fortunately been foreseen and justly defeated.

The State Department have, in this case, simply done justice on due presentation of the facts, and have followed a precedent established by it in a noted case occurring in our State Supreme Court some years since.

(The Rock River Bank *vs.* Hoffman, reported in 22d Howard's Practice Reports.)

This case should be a warning to our commercial community to know with whom they deal, and to make a careful discrimination when dealing with any one who is or may be a Consul, and to protect themselves in advance, as circumstances may require.

We are respectfully yours,
SPAULDING & RICHARDSON,
Counsellors at Law, Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

The Massacre Near Fort Phil. Kearny—One of the Victims.

Capt. F. H BROWN, who was massacred by the Indians near Fort Phil. Kearny, was the son of MATTHEW BROWN, Esq., of Toledo, Ohio. The Toledo *Blade* says:

"FREDERICK HALLAM BROWN was aged about 33 years. On the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Eighteenth United States Infantry, and possessing superior business abilities, which was early discovered by the officers, he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department. There he was efficient and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and he received a commission as Lieutenant, retaining a position in the Quartermaster's Department for some time. Finally weary of the dull routine of that branch of the service he applied for active duty and was ordered to the field, and there his gallantry received the commendation of his superior officers and won a commission as Captain. The war over, under the new arrangement of military departments, the Eighteenth was assigned to duty in the new Territories, and thither Capt. BROWN accompanied it, having decided to remain in the service; and subsequently we frequently heard of him in that new field as being one of the best officers in the regiment. The service has lost not only a brave and gallant officer, but a kind-hearted, genial gentleman; those acquainted with him have lost a warm, true friend; his parents mourn the loss of an affectionate son—one of whom they were justly proud."

Pure Wine for the Holidays.

Among the most attractive features for the New-Year's table are the delicious native wines from the truly celebrated vineyards of Dr. UNDERHILL, at Croton Point, which are now produced in a luxurious perfection unsurpassed, if ever equaled by any other wines, either domestic or imported. In order to insure the requisite exquisite flavor and body to these wines, from three-quarters to four-fifths of the crop of grapes is destroyed in June, the remainder receiving the full strength and power of the growth. They are all the pure product of the GRAPE in its highest perfection—being *neither drugged, liquored nor watered.* Among the varieties now on sale are the sweet Union Port, vintages of 1863, 1862 and 1861; a pleasant, choice wine, and bracing article; Isabella-Catawba, vintage 1862, a fine-flavored, delectable beverage; Port Sherry, a dinner wine of rare excellence, which is rapidly becoming a great favorite. His still Catawba, just introduced, is unsurpassed in excellence. These wines are sold by the bottle, case or gallon, at exceedingly reasonable terms. The depot is in Clinton Hall, corner of Eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue.—*Evening Express.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

For a Holiday Present nothing could be more acceptable to a lady than a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine. It will lighten the labor and promote the health and happiness of those at home.—*Advertisement.*

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON FOR THE COMPLEXION and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Louisville Journal.*

While waiting for a Cough "to Go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

For Sale.

The undersigned offer for sale their wholesale drug-house. The stock, location and business is one of the most desirable in New-England, and doing an excellent business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C. G. CLARK & CO., New-Haven, Conn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pioneer Yeast Powder.

For choice Pastry, Muffins, Tea Biscuit, &c. Unequaled in quality and snow-white purity. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Dashing Young Men will find the new style of hat for calls at GENIN'S. The most elegant fabric of the season. No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

A New Style of Wedding Cards, Crystal and granulated. Engraved by DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

At Semmons', No. 669½ Broadway, a splendid assortment of opera, field and marine glasses.

At Semmons', No. 669½ Broadway, the celebrated Brazilian pebble spectacles and eye-glasses.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,*" at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the principal FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle* and makes the *lock-stitch.*

The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machines,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Under the Golden Moonlight of Tropic skies millions of large milk-white flowers breathe perfume on the dewy air. These are the magnificent products of the Cereus Grandiflora, and their matchless fragrance, fresh and pure, as it rises from those vast parterres, is concentrated and perpetuated in PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Colgate & Co.'s
Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Hot and Cold
COFFEE URNS AND ICE-PITCHERS,
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
with an assortment of best quality
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.
LUCIUS HART & CO.

Holiday Gifts.—CASWELL, MACK & CO., under Fifth Avenue Hotel, offer an exquisite variety of elegant cut glass colognes, toilet sets, Parian marbles, wax flowers, phantom bouquets, jewel cases, &c.

T. B. Bynner, Watches and Jewelry,
No. 189 Broadway, (up stairs.)

Holiday Presents.

No more useful presents can be made in any household than DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER, and the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. These machines will lessen the weary labor of washing and wringing clothes one half, and save their cost in clothing every year.

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
No. 32 Cortlandt-st., near York.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.
—The elegant Crystal Visiting Card for the Holidays.

MARRIED.

CHANDLER—KETCHAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, at Zion Church, by Rev. John Boyle, LEWIS O. CHANDLER, of Shrewsbury, N. J., to ANNA, daughter of William Ketcham, Esq., of this City.

PAGE—BRASTOW.—In Providence, R. I., on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Right Rev. Bishop Randall, assisted by Rev. Dr. Swain, Mr. J. AUGUSTUS PAGE, of New-York, to Miss MARIE E., daughter of Billings Brastow, Esq., of Providence.

DIED.

APPLETON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 29, JAMES SAMUEL APPLETON, aged 18 years, son of Rev. S. G. Appleton, of Morrisania.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Junior Class of Columbia College, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, near 8th-st., Morrisania, on Monday, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.

CHANLER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 29, in the 78th year of her age, ELIZABETH S. CHANLER, widow of Rev. John White Chanler, of Charleston, S. C., and daughter of the late Benjamin Winthrop.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 31st inst., at St. Mark's Church, corner of Stuyvesant-st. and 2d-av., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COCHRANE.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, EMILY B. COCHRANE, wife of the late Rev. Thomas Cochrane, in the 57th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELMENDORF.—On Sunday, after Dec. 30, JOHN JAY, youngest son of Rev. John Jay and Henrianne Elmendorf.

Funeral services at St. Alban's Chapel, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

HIGGINS.—Suddenly, in this City, on Friday, Dec. 28, of apoplexy, Capt. LEWIS HIGGINS, Sr., of Jersey City, late of the ship *Bavaria.*

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Union Baptist Church, Grove-st., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock.

HILL.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, at 11:30 P. M., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, REUBEN, youngest son of ANN ELIZA and the late JOSEPH M. HILL, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of his uncle, Edward De Camp, and his grandmother, Mrs. Hill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. De Camp, No. 38 1st-st., New-York.

JOHNSON.—In Brookfield, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 23, SAMUEL JOHNSON, in the 79th year of his age.

KELLINGER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 29, GEORGE A. KELLINGER, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 72 Lee-av., corner of Rodney-st., without further invitation.

MAITLAND.—On Thursday, Nov. 29., WM. H. MAITLAND, who was drowned while attempting to jump on board the Williamsburgh ferry-boat, aged 32 years.

MORROW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, of paralysis, THOMAS MORROW, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence in 8th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., South Brooklyn. The house may be reached by the Smith-st., Coney Island and 5th-av. Greenwood cars from Fulton Ferry.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

MORRELL.—On Friday morning, Dec. 28, after a lingering illness, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Thomas Henry Morrell and daughter of Edwin and Martha Paddon, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice, from the residence of her father, No. 122 9th-st., on Monday afternoon, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

PLATT.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 29, CHARITY PLATT, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, C. T. Platt, 10th-av., near 57th-st., at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 31st inst. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

RIDDOCK.—On Friday, Dec. 28, JOSEPH RIDDOCK, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st., without further invitation.

SHERMAN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 30, Mrs. ANNA R. SHERMAN, aged 62 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John Sherman, No. 126 Pacific-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THRALL.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, at Winsted, Conn., GEORGE W. THRALL, in the 78th year of his age.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 29th of June last, at sea, of JACOB S. BILLINGS, formerly a resident of New-York.

Information has also been received from the same source of the death, on the 5th of September, 1866, at the Shanghai General Hospital, of GEORGE Y. DOUGLAS, alias George Travis, lately of New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 2d of July last, at the Shanghai General Hospital, of R. LYMAN, a seaman belonging to the ship *Rover*, and a former resident of Albany, N. Y.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, the Consul of the United States at Liverpool, of the death, on the 3d day of May last, at sea, of ADOLPH DESSE, a seaman belonging to the vessel *Emerald Isle*, and a former resident of New-York.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 111.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found in Third-street, near Avenue C, aged about forty-five years, stout built, light hair, blue eyes, long, pale face; over right temple has a scratch, and on the top of his head a cut. Dressed as follows: Faded plush cap, gray jean coat, fancy plush vest, double breast, canton flannel drawers, and gray mixed cotton and wool pants; low shoes, two socks on the right foot, blue cotton sock with white edge, and the other foot all white woolen sock. Found on the person the following articles: On left hand one glove, gray worsted blue lining, and one lavender wristlet; one pair suspenders, and an old faded worsted comforter; in pocket of pantaloons found an old wallet containing $2 21, two $1 United States bills, two five-cent stamps, and ball in pennies; also an old pocket-book containing nothing, a bag for paper, and a rag-picker's hook. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

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ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.

An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, between the hours of [illegible] P. M.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

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TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 19, 1866.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia are hereby notified that coupons falling due after August last will be paid on demand as expressed on their face. Those payable in New-York at the National Bank of the Republic; those payable in Savannah at the Central Railroad Bank; those payable in Augusta at the office of the Georgia Railroad Company, and those payable at the State Treasury, as conditioned. Some bonds of the State, issued in 1844, have the coupons not signed. A section of the code of Georgia (373) forbids the payment of these coupons unless accompanied by the bond to which they belong and detached therefrom at the Treasury. Persons holding these are, therefore, notified that henceforth the law will be strictly followed, and no unsigned coupon will be paid except detached in presence of the Treasurer.

Another section of the code authorizes the Treasurer to sign the coupons to these bonds whenever they may be presented at the Treasury, and the coupons may thereafter be paid unaccompanied by the bond from which they have been cut. By order of His Excellency,
CHAS. J. JENKINS, Governor of Georgia.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, and interest on Dividend Scrip.
DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD coupons, and DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD coupons due Jan. 1, 1867.
Will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of January next, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds designated by the following numbers, have been drawn for redemption, and will be paid at the above-named Bank on the first day of January next. If not presented for payment, interest will then cease. $1000 Bonds Nos. 194, 220, 280 374, 498, 608, 811, 891. $500 Bonds Nos. 12, 36, 76, 116, 128, 184.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books, are requested to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2, 1867, the following-named coupons due on that day will be paid on presentation at this office, viz.: "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the purchase of the Elgin and State Line Railroad. Both of said classes of bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 8th of January next.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT Company 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, also Morris and Essex Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds for sale by
POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th of January next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, General Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S 7 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1867, will be paid, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st.
WM. A. STEPHENS, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE ALLEGHANY Valley Bonds, maturing on the 1st of January, will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHWEST Pacific R. R. Co.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
IN COUPON BONDS
OF
$1,000 EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
DUE SEPT. 15, 1888.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

These Bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct.........$4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of.........500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40).........1,300,000
Say present total value of.........$6,300,000

THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED IS $2,000,000.
SECURED BY MORTGAGE TO JOHN P. YELVERTON AND CHAS. E. WARD, OF NEW-YORK, AS TRUSTEES OF THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTY.

By a provision of this Mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these Bonds at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent. They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At St. Louis this road connects with all the Eastern railways, and runs west through the most attractive parts of the State of Missouri, via Franklin, St. James, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, Granby (lead mines) and Neosho, to the west line of the State. At Springfield it will connect with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (its eastern terminus) to the Pacific.

When completed, it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about.........$12,000,000
With 1,500,000 acres of land, valued at.........10,000,000
Showing a total value of.........$22,000,000
With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of.........$7,250,000
Which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, the sum of $500,000 is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent. The Company will advance the rate to 85 per cent. on the 1st January instant.

For further particulars apply to
WARD & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES LLOYDS.

ROBINSON & COX,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 37 William-st.

THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE
MARINE RISKS
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses made payable in London, at the banking-house of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO. The following gentlemen will act as an Advisory Committee:
JOHN J. CRANE, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOHN R. GARDNER, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, EMIL HEINEMANN, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, SAM'L D. BABCOCK, ROBT. L. TAYLOR, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON.

OFFICE EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD CO., KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company, indorsed by the State of Tennessee; also, those not indorsed, payable in New-York, Jan. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO., No. 44 Broad-st., New-York.

Those payable in Augusta will be paid at the office of Dr. J. MILLIGAN, Cashier Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, Augusta, Ga.
THOMAS H. CALLAWAY, President.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867. Poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 31, 1866, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1867.
WILLIAM G. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY, Foot of East 29th-st.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order.
ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY will please take notice that an annual election for a Board of Trustees, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on the second Tuesday (8th) of January, 1867.
JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

DRY DOCK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.
L. J. LOCKWOOD, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed on the 31st December, 1866, and reopened Jan. 20, 1867.

By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st.
GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will be now received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK EIGHT PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on above bonds Jan. 1, 1867, for coupon No. 2, will be paid, on presentation of coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the Central National Bank.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT the next session of the Legislature of the State of New-York to amend the Charter of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.
DATED NOV. 1866.
n26-law6wM

$55,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on improved property in the City; no commissions charged. Apply to J. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE CITY of San Francisco, due in New-York 1st January ist, will be paid in coin at the Agency of the Bank of California, No. 35 Pine-st.
LEES & WALLER.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	106¾	107¼	June, 7-30	104¾	105¾
Coupon, 1881	110¼	110⅝	July, 7-30	104¾	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	104¾	105	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	107¾	108	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	104¾	105	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	105	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114¾
5-20 new, '65	107¾	107¾	Dec. C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	113¾
10-40 Registered	99¾	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111½
10-40 Coupon	99¾	99¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110
Gold	133¾	133¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	110
August, 7-30	104¾	105¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109½

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA,

which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all denominations, can be obtained at this office at the full commissions allowed by law, viz.: On amounts of fifty dollars and upward, 2 per cent.; one hundred dollars and upward, 3 per cent.; five hundred dollars and upward, 4 per cent.; one thousand dollars and upward, 5 per cent.; the commissions being payable in stamps.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (E. D.) Office No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division), held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published for the information of parties interested in the trust.

Whereas, The Trustees are specifically directed by the trust agreement to pay, on the first of January, "to the owners of preferred certificates," interest at the rate of seven per cent. in money in case such payment can be made "without serious damage or prejudice to the requirements of the trust," otherwise in further preferred certificates; and

Whereas, The road and property of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division) are advertised to be sold on the ninth of January, 1867, under the decree of the United States Court in the foreclosure suit, in consummation of which sale there will become due and payable to sundry parties named in said decree, an amount of money estimated at $390,000; and

Whereas, The rebuilding of the Great Miami Bridge, and the repairing of the other damage to the road caused by the flood in September last, cannot be delayed without permanent injury to the business and interests of the road; and

Whereas, The Trustees have hitherto collected from the Receiver in payment for first-mortgage coupons belonging to the trust the means whereby they have been enabled heretofore to pay the interest on the preferred certificates in money, but are now unable so to procure the means for the payment of the interest due on the first of January next, owing to the imperative demands upon the Receiver by the road as aforesaid; therefore

Resolved, That the interest due on preferred certificates on the 1st of January instant, be paid in further preferred certificates to the persons or their legal representatives, on that day, owning the same, and on their request, as provided in the trust agreement; such further preferred certificates to be ready for delivery on and after the 25th day of January, 1867; and inasmuch as the transfer books have been closed for an unusual time, that persons so owning preferred certificates not already standing in their names on the books of the Trustees, be requested to present the same in evidence of the ownership and for record without delay.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES KYDD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1867, on the mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after the 2d, proximo, at the Ocean National Bank, in the City of New-York.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., Dec. 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 2d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

DIVIDEND—a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next.

The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867.
WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 23, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th January, 1867.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 11th day of January, 1867.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. [illegible], 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1, and not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. per annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, the Institution paying the Government Tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 3d day of January, 1867.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York City, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1867, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 22d inst., and open on the morning of Jan. 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th January. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of January, 1867.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 2d day of January.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared payable on 5th January next. The transfer-books will close on 26th inst. and reopen on 5th January, 1867.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 10th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books are closed until Jan. 3, 1867.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after the 2d of January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS DECLARED ITS usual quarterly dividend of Four (4) per cent., and an extra dividend of Two and one-half (2½) per cent. all free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
G. M. WILLETT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, 1867, inclusive.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.

By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on the cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms No. 83 and 85.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Chas. K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. Jas. Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
MR. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500 entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax,) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest as principal from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax,
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited now, bears interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,[illegible] 19.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Deposits will be received from 10 to 3 daily; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDK. L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 28, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1867.

After that date, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Sept. 26, 1866, to day of payment, will be added.

On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES expires this day, by its own limitation.
DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES,
DEC. 31, 1866. No. 28 Beaver-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $1,500, TO join the advertiser in the purchase of a very profitable manufacturing business. Address H. A. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE BOOK-STORE, No. 11 Bible House.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND WOOD PLANER, with tongue and groover, in running order. Address STEEL & CLARK, New Hartford, Conn.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$400 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the recovery of the SILVER stolen from the house of the undersigned on the night of the 26th inst.
L. J. PENNIMAN, No. 44 East 22d-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

DRY GOODS

PRICES REDUCED

AT COST.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE,
KID AND WINTER GLOVES,
(Great variety,)
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
ROBE DE CHAMBRES,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &C.

In order to make room for Spring importations, I will sell all WINTER GOODS during this and next month at COST.
C. TAYLOR.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

THE YACHT SKIRT,
ALSO THE JEROME;
Both elegant.
THE
VESTA,
HENRIETTA,
and
FLEETWING,

AT GAYNOR'S,

No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

CLOAKS AND FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

There can be no better present for a lady than one of the handsome
CLOAKS
from our large and choice assortment; or one of those splendid
SETS OF FURS
which can be found at this establishment. Our Stock is large and carefully assorted, and is offered at prices far below those of any other house in New-York.
JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 898 Broadway,
between 19th and 20th sts.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAYS.
Great demand for Garnets. We have a fine supply.
N. B.—No extra charge for Garnets.
BEAUTIFUL GARNET MERINOES, ALPACAS,
GARNET EMPRESS CLOTH, REPS,
ENGLISH MERINOES, GARNET POPLINS, &c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, 31c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 37½c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 50c.
We bought these for cheap holiday dresses.
Most merchants sell goods cheap after holidays.
We have decided to clear out our stock
BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 20c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAN, 3[illegible]c.
The decline in muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
10,000 BLANKETS.
AT $1 50. FORMER PRICE, $2 50.
AT $2. FORMER PRICE, $3.
ALL WOOL, HEAVY, $3. FORMER PRICE, $5.
EXTRA QUALITY $4, $5 and $6.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

GREAT DECLINE IN DRY GOODS.

DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS
we have been buying AUCTION lots of DRY GOODS at about half the former prices.
WE HAVE NOT MARKED THEM UP,
as other stores would have done, but buying them at about half their real value, have been selling them at only a slight advance from cost, thereby increasing the excitement over our cheap goods.
WE BUY OUR GOODS IN THE AUCTION ROOMS, and this is why we are selling them so much cheaper than our neighbors, who seem content to pay the wholesale houses large profits in goods which they should buy at the auction sales.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE THIS WEEK.
OUR WINTER STOCK MARKED WAY DOWN.
A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.
WINTER GOODS MUST BE CLEARED OUT.
DRESS GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
A CHANCE FOR NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
ALL THE BEST DELAINES 25c.
FAST COLORED PRINTS 14c.
YARD-WIDE ENGLISH MERINOS, 44c.; worth 75c.
HANDSOME PLAID GOODS, 31c.; worth 50c.
COLORED ALPACAS, REDUCED from 75c. to 50c.
AUCTION BLACK ALPACAS, 31c.; worth 44c.
AUCTION BLACK ALPACAS, 44c.; worth 62½c.
AUCTION BLACK ALPACAS, 60c.; worth 80c.
AUCTION BLACK ALPACAS, 75c.; worth $1.
THESE ALPACAS ARE MARVELOUSLY CHEAP.
GREAT DEMAND FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.
BOTH WHITE AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, 12½c.
SPLENDID YARD-WIDE SHEETING, 18c.
SPLENDID WHITE SHIRTING MUSLIN, 19c.
MORE AUCTION BLANKETS AT HALF PRICE.
HORSE BLANKETS, ALREADY MADE, $3 50.
GRAY BED BLANKETS FROM AUCTION, $3 50.
THESE LAST ARE WELL WORTH $6.
WHITE BLANKETS, FULL SIZE, all wool, $4.
These are but a few of our many bargains. Do not fail to price our goods before going elsewhere.
FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22d-st.

DOWN WITH THE PRICES.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
REGARDLESS OF COST.
REGARDLESS OF COST.
500 Embroidered Sets...$1 00—Warranted worth....$2
350 Embroidered Sets... 1 50—Warranted worth.... 3
375 Embroidered Sets... 2 00—Warranted worth.... 4
545 Embroidered Sets... 3 00—Warranted worth.... 6
600 Embroidered Sets... 4 00—Warranted worth.... 8
ALSO JOB LOTS OF
Point Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Cluny Laces, Collars and Hankerchiefs.
Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Lace Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.
Together with a fine
Selection of Chemises, Night Dresses and Drawers, Wedding Outfits, Infants' Outfits, ready made and manufactured at short notice.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
are offering
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES:
India Camels' Hair Shawls.
Real Thread Lace Shawls.
Point Applique Sets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.
Elegantly Embroidered Paris-made Velvet Cloaks.
Sable, Mink and Ermine Capes, Muffs, Collars, &c.
New Silks—some embroidered with gold—for evening and street dresses.
Plain, Plaid and Broche Poplins.
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
FULL DRESS SKIRTS,
LONG FLOUNCED CRINOLINE, for receptions and parties. SMALL WALKING SKIRTS, on hoops and other materials; also, the late FRENCH NOVELTY, sent specially to Mrs. GAYNOR,
ATTACHMENT A QUEUE,
TRAIN ATTACHMENT.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at the upper store, No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 31,
ELEGANT PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS,
at $75 each, recently sold for $125,
to close the importation.
ALSO,
CLOTH SACQUES AND BASQUES,
at $5, $8 and $10; worth from $10 to $20.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, CLOTH SUITS AND SACQUES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICAN, INDIAN, and other RARE ARTICLES, wholesale and retail.
Catalogues free. Store open pleasant evenings.
No. 858 BROADWAY, (eight hundred and fifty-eight.)

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—$2 KIDS reduced to $1 75, black, white, light and dark colors; excellent Gloves at $1 and $1 25; undressed kid 90c. and $1; red, white and blue cloth, all sizes; a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c., at low prices.

N. B.—Hosiery and Undergarments at cost price, at BIGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's, or family or boarding-house washing; can be highly recommended; charge moderate. Call or address MRS. BYRNE, No. 243 Avenue B, between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, in the City or country. To be seen until suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to nurse a child at her own home. Write to or call on M. H., No. 87 West 28th-st., rear house.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants immediately, good German girls, can be suited with steady capable female help at the large first-class Servants' Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also understands making and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country reference. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, &c.; understands the care of horses and cows, &c.; has the best reference. Address G. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FARmer; has been employed on some of the best model farms in Scotland and the Continent; can produce testimonials as to ability and character. Address SCOTCHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant coachman and groom; has first-class City references; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st. Room No 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young, active man, married, but without family; thoroughly experienced in his business. Address or inquire for T. D., 75 Eldridge-st., first floor.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO FIND a situation for his coachman, who is also an excellent groom. May be seen at Cleary's stable, 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Ask for MICHAEL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITERMAN IN a private family. Can be seen all day at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LIFE INSURANCE COMpany, doing business in this City, a first-class man to travel and locate agencies. Address, with particulars, GENERAL AGENT, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A MAN TO TAKE care of a horse, two cows, &c.; one who can bring good reference. Apply at No. 219 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices sent on receipt of letter-postage.
A. MORTON.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $200,000. Of this amount they have already paid $42,830 66, and there remains on hand $51,262 97, still leaving $106,000 to be provided for.

Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, to aid us with timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the subscribers.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President,
No. 16 West 12th-st.
FREDK. SCHACK, Treasurer,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st.
WILLY WALLACH, Secretary, No. 43 John-st.
CHARLES ALTHOF, Finance Secretary,
No. 54 Maiden-lane.
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Philip Bissinger, No. 13 John-st.
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E. F. Lieber, No. 142 Duane-st.
Charles Koeler, No. 224 West 37th-st.
Fred. Kapp, No. 4 Wall-st.
Wm. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.
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E. S. Ballin, No. 24 Exchange-place.
Gustavus Schwab, No. 68 Broad-st.
Charles Unger, No. 48 Exchange-place.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PERRY'S FAMILY OINTMENT

Will arrest suffering and pain, and quickly cure the worst cases of burns, scalds, gathered breasts, sore nipples, piles, rheumatism, chilblains, corns, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 157 Chatham-st. Give it a trial at once.

NO SOAP, NO WATER, NO SLOP.—BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH for windows, mirrors, gold, silver plated ware, brass, copper, tin, &c.; a new invention of the greatest practical worth, convenience and economy, indispensable to all housekeepers, hotel-keepers, storekeepers, &c. Manufactory No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y. For sale at all grocery-stores.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWENty (20) managers of the NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, will be held at the Institution, corner of 9th-av. and 34th-st., on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Polls to remain open one hour.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING PIETON'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY, 50 cents per bottle, sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

SALE OF FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a costly assortment of diamonds, consisting of ear-rings, cluster rings, half-hoop rings and single stone rings; brooches set in costly diamonds; bracelet, full diamond suite; some very fine diamond watches and ladies' gold hunting-lever, chatelaine chain, 18 carats fine gold; coral sets, rings, pins, all of the finest quality; expressly imported for a Broadway firm. To be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and suitable for holiday presents.

Immediately after the sale of jewelry will be sold some fine mink muffs, collars and cuffs.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE.

MONDAY, DEC. 31, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.
AN INVOICE OF
FLEMISH AND BELGIAN PICTURES,
Just received from EUROPE, and NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED in this country,
including Examples from
M. A. KOEK-KOEK, LANFANT DE METZ,
DEVOS, VAN SEVERDONCK,
T. MAROHN, A. F. VERHOVEN BAL,
J. BOGGAARD, F. VOUSEBEN.
ON EXHIBITION THIS MORNING, WITH CATALOGUES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE respectfully announce to the art public that they will sell at auction, at their NEW and SPACIOUS FINE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st., on or about the 12th of January, the entire COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
By A. WUST, Esq.,
who has recently returned from Europe after an absence of four years. The sale will include the two LARGE PAINTINGS for which Mr. Wust received the GOLD MEDALS at the last EXHIBITIONS OF BRUSSELS AND THE HAGUE. They will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, 31st inst., from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,
30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York.

GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6½ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st.

Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,
ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 31, at 4 o'clock.
To be continued in the EVENING.

A large collection of superbly illustrated works, including several by Doré, and many other beautiful books. Also a variety of miscellaneous literature, juveniles, &c., and also an assortment of fancy goods, articles of virtu, &c. Catalogues are ready.

FURNITURE.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Bed is superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms: [illegible] Centre

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.....Dec. 19
PALMYRA.....Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
HIBERNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA, Capt. THOMSON...SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS...SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 5
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 9
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 12
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 19
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$135 | Second cabin.....$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class...$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Dec. 31 | MONDAY.....Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander sails Jan. 12.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 3.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, R. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, at 10 A. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S line ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $351 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:

SIR:

Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—One of the favorite and elegant steamships
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow Jan. 12.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 26, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

DR. UNDERHILL'S
DEPOT OF PURE WINES
MADE AT HIS
CROTON POINT VINEYARDS.
SOLD AT No. 7 CLINTON HALL
ASTOR PLACE (COR. 8th ST.)

Where his superior Port, fine Dinner Sherry and excellent Still Catawba Wines can be obtained.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS, 50x100, ON THE east side of Greene-st., 125 feet from Grand, between Canal and Broome streets, with the buildings thereon erected, which have lately been altered for business purposes. The location is most central, and on the line of the great improvements now going forward. Possession 1st May. This is an opportunity for a first-class investment, as a large rental can be had for the property as it stands. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st., from 6 to 8 P. M., to the owner's agent,
THOMAS J. STEWART.

Also, the house and lot, 25x100, adjoining, 100 feet from Grand-st. Possession 1st May ensuing.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE—THREE FULL LOTS, 75x100, WITH the buildings, on the east side of Greene-st., 100 feet from Grand-st., the centre of the great business improvements now being made. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, at No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st., from 6 to 8 P. M., to the owner's agent,
THOMAS J. STEWART.

FOR SALE.—THE "HOUSE SAVINGS BANK" will build neat Cottages in the vicinity of New-York, costing about $1,500, which will be sold to occupants, giving the purchaser the privilege of paying for the same by installments. For full particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., recently frescoed and painted; in perfect order; elegantly and tastefully furnished; possession immediately. A small place at Flushing, $7,000. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—SEVERAL LEASES having long terms unexpired for sale: a fine plot on Church-st., having an L on a side street; also, part of a first floor and basement in Leonard-st. to lease; possession at once. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, IN NEW-Jersey, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality; good buildings, orchard, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.—A very desirable one in 35th-st., near Lexington-av., for the Winter or longer; also on 42d-st., opposite Reservoir-square; also several on 5th-av., above 23d-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FLOORS OF FOUR TO SIX ROOMS each, on 46th and 83d-sts., near 3d-av.; rent $20 to $32. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 36th-st. and 1st-av.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES A building and lot on University-place, near 12th-st., 31x110 feet; may be altered to suit lessee. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LEASE—West of 5th-av., near the Broadway cars.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor, over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN GOOD locality, until May 1, 1867. Apply to J. C. FARGO, No. 124 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AND refinement wishes to take two or three young ladies or children to board, where they will find a pleasant home and have an opportunity to study the French and German languages, beside the common English branches; very highest of references. Address W. S., Box No. 3,850 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH lessons at No. 107 West 12th-st., in a French family; several nicely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; references.

A RESPONSIBLE AND QUIET FAMILY of three adults and two children, who will give no trouble, desires, permanently, one large and two small unfurnished rooms, connecting with good board, in New-York. Address, with full particulars and approximate price, Box No. 5,555 Post-office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN GENTLEMAN, engaged in the morning in a school, desires board in a respectable family, for which he would instruct the children in return; references exchanged. Address R. C. BEERS, No. 2 5th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE a parlor and bedroom, which they will furnish handsomely; they require a good table, modern house and a good locality. Address, with particulars and terms, J., Box No. 2,763 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, two furnished rooms and board, in the neighborhood of Broadway and 30th-st. Address E. R. T., Box No. 1,159 Post-office.

NO. 55 EAST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH private table if desired, a parlor floor and two upper rooms. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, can be had at the corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 31, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK (MESS OR PRIME MESS) of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be paper-lined.

30,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the beans and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or Inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The beans and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an Inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.

These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 119 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Out this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 665 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th-sts.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS,

No. 93 Bleecker-st.,
Beg to call the attention of the public to their splendid
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
rendering the most sympathetic tone, with the greatest elasticity of touch and extraordinary durability. These Pianos are sold at
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST. ONLY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS

Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*,) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame*.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co., in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you*. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place.
NEW-YORK.

MUSICAL BOXES

of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

DECKER & CO.

NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

THE MISSES SLOMAN,

Professors of Music, will give instruction on the Harp, Piano and Singing, to a limited number of pupils in New-York and vicinity. Address BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701, HALL & SON, No. 543, and BROWNE, No. 581 Broadway.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF ARRANGEments made by Geo. F. Bristow, Professor of Music in the Public Schools, with the Directors of the National Conservatory of Music, No. 83 Madison-av., the tuition for pupils attending school will after Jan. 1, be $8 per quarter for any branch of instruction at the Conservatory, with the Conservatory instruction-books free.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th st., corner of 4th-av.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

AT ONE INTERVIEW—WITH OR WITHout medicines, no deception. Medicines, $1 to $5. Electricity applied. Cure or no charge. Board provided. Doctor and Madame DUBOIS, 33 3d-av., near 10th-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

1867. HAPPY NEW-YEAR! 1867.
NEW-YEAR'S EVE. NEW-YEAR'S EVE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1866.
REDUCTION OF PRICES
REDUCTION OF PRICES
TO
OLD-TIME GOLD RATES.
OLD-TIME GOLD RATES.
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS FIFTY CENTS
TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE EXCEPT
FAMILY CIRCLE, THIRTY CENTS.
INCREASE IN THE ATTRACTIONS!
TWO GLORIOUS PLAYS!
The magnificent spectacular drama,
HUGUENOT CAPTAIN
with its SPLENDID SCENERY, THRILLING TABLEAUX, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, &c.
Widely pronounced one of the most effective representations known to the New-York stage.
MR. CHARLES BARRON
as RENO DE PARDILLON, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.
Miss THERESA WOOD.
YOUNG AMERICA, GRAND CHORUS.
To be followed by the very popular and laughable Irish farce,
THE IRISH LION.

REMEMBER, great reduction of prices to all parts of the theatre. Admission to Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony,
FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS.
Secured seats, Twenty-five cents extra. Orchestra chairs, One Dollar.
FAMILY CIRCLE, THIRTY CENTS.
NEW-YEAR'S MATINEE—OLYMPIC.
GRAND MATINEE, DOUBLE BILL AT THE OLYMPIC TO-MORROW, New Year's Day, commencing at 2 o'clock. The glorious spectacular play, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN, and THE IRISH LION. Admission to all parts of the house, fifty cents; children, twenty-five cents. Seats secured without extra charge.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

"OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS!!
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of
ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

A GRAND DOUBLE BILL AT THE OLYMPIC TO-NIGHT, NEW-YEAR'S EVE. The glorious spectacular drama THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN and THE IRISH LION. Great reduction in prices to OLD TIME RATES.

RISTORI—MARY STUART—TO-NIGHT.

FRENCH THEATRE. Lessee and Manager, J. GRAU.
THE RISTORI TICKET OFFICE, No. 701 Broadway, near 4th-st., and Branch Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Dec. 31,
ADELAIDE RISTORI, in her great role of
MARY STUART.
Wednesday—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
In Brooklyn MME. RISTORI will appear on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, as MARY STUART.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION—CAMMA; tragedy by Guiseppe Montanelli, expressly written by the author for MME. RISTORI, and which will be produced for the first time on FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RISTORI—(Only appearance this season.)
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, MARY STUART.
ADELAIDE RISTORI
In her great role of MARY STUART.
Ticket office, Brooklyn Academy and 112 & 114 B'way, N.Y.

MADAME RISTORI AT STEINWAY HALL.

FIRST GRAND RECITATION OF
MADAME RISTORI,
TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Mr. L. F. Harrison has the pleasure to announce that, having effected an engagement with
MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
and with the consent of her director, Mr. Grau, he will have the honor of presenting her at her
FIRST GRAND RECITATION
on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, when she will read from the Poets in
ITALIAN AND FRENCH.
Mr. Theodore Thomas' full orchestra has also been secured, and will perform a selection of Classical Music appropriate to the occasion.
The price of admission will be $1 to all parts of the house. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, the sale of which will commence on Thursday morning, Jan. 3, at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CENDRILLON
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR A. GROSSI,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
THE FIVE SENSES,
THE MARCH OF CUPID,
THE GROTTO OF GLOW-WORMS,
THE RAIN OF FIRE,
THE DIAMONDTURES,
THE SHOWER OF GOLD,
THE FAIRY KINGDOM.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT the OLYMPIC THEATRE, commencing TO-NIGHT, NEW-YEAR'S EVE. Admission to all parts of the Theatre, FIFTY CENTS.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,

"THE STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
Is now on exhibition at the branch office of the
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION,
OPENED FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!!!
No. 653 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CHICKERING'S.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
FREE TO ALL MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,

The great Polynational Mimic,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in his
UNITY OF NATIONS,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION

OF
FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES
WILL OPEN
THIS DAY AND EVENING,
AT
THE STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

NEW-YEAR'S MATINEE AT THE OLYMPIC, TO-MORROW at 2 o'clock, GRAND DOUBLE BILL; the HUGUENOT CAPTAIN and the IRISH LION. Admission to all parts of the Theatre, FIFTY CENTS; children, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Seats secured without extra charge.

FURS.

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THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY
will sell their stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY
FURS,
GENTS' COLLARS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c., &c.,
at the warerooms of
MARK J. KING & CO.,
No. 241 BROADWAY,
at retail, and at
ACTUAL COST.
MARK J. KING & SONS.,
No. 241 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
of every description. Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Glove-boxes, Games, &c., &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar,
No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A fine collection of English Engravings, by the best modern artists, framed and unframed, at WALTER LOW'S, No. 413 Broadway, suitable for elegant Holiday Presents.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,
JAVA QUALITY.
Prepared from five different kinds of coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously together.
Put up in boxes of 40 pounds each in bulk. Price, 25, 30 and 35 cents per pound.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Only Manufacturers,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts. The old year out—the new year in. Watch-night services at 8½ THIS EVENING. Preaching, prayer meeting, and experience meeting. All are cor-

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL WEEK.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
STERLING ENTERTAINMENTS
adapted to
AMUSE AND DELIGHT EVERYBODY.
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES,
TRICK PONIES AND MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA,
together with the romantic drama of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
and the laughable piece of
TRYING IT ON.
THE EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES
that fill the spacious saloons make a
SURPASSING COLLECTION OF WONDERS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON,
A LEOPARD CHILD
from the wilds of Africa.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
GRAND FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES
NEARLY EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

MASONIC FAIR.

NOTICE.—The Fair for the Hall and Asylum Fund, for indigent Masons, their widows and orphans will be closed January 1 and 2, and will be reopened on THURSDAY next at same place—the Presbyterian Church, corner Crosby and Grand streets.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.

Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.

For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 61 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

$20 EACH FOUR WEEKS PAYS TUITION, board, washing and ironing in a small boarding-school a short distance in the country, where particular attention is given to advance each, and where each receives an abundance of good food and a mother's care. Best of City and country reference. Address, for three days, L. L. L., Box No. 168 Times Office, New-York.

A STUDENT, A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College, unengaged mornings and evenings, desires private pupils in the classics, mathematics, natural sciences, or English branches. Refers to Professors Chandler, Rood and others, Columbia College, and to patrons. Address H., Station G., City.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next term will open on THURSDAY, Jan. 3. Persons desirous of joining any of the classes will present themselves in the Council-room for examination on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at 9 A. M.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A NEW METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH.—SPECIAL.—Ladies' classes will open FRIDAY, Jan. 4, at Dr. H. Carlos' Lingual Academy, No. 13 West 26th-st. Terms, $50. Hours from 1 till 4 P. M. Gentlemen 8 till 9 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN FROM THE NORTH of Germany, a graduate of the University of Berlin, wishes to give lessons in the ancient and modern languages; references given. Address Rev. H. RAEGENER, No. 101 7th-st., New-York City.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.—The next session will commence directly after the holidays, Jan. 3. For admission or circulars containing full particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

GERMAN, FRENCH, MUSIC AND ENGLISH branches, if required. A lady gives daily instruction or private lessons in the above; has excellent recommendations. Address S. Y. A., Station A.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE LESSONS IN German for a well furnished and good sized room in a respectable private family. Address A. HEINO, No. 314 East 58th-st.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 289 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP secured at one-half the usual rates during holiday week at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 730 Broadway; a rare opportunity.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 38th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 38th-st. A few boarders taken.

PELHAM SCHOOL—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 18, 1867.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass. A boarding-school for boys. The Winter term will commence Jan. 2. Two vacancies.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A.M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 25 miles from the City by Har-

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT AT 7½.

EDWIN BOOTH
WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 31,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear (for the last time, for the present) in his grand role of
HAMLET,
supported by
Miss IDA VERNON,
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD,
And a powerful cast.
Admission, 75c.; Reserved, 75c. and 75c. extra.
TO-MORROW EVENING, NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT,
EDWIN BOOTH
In a GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
As PESCARA, in the APOSTATE,
And as PETRUCHIO, in Shakespeare's comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
THURSDAY EVENING, EDWIN BOOTH as
RICHARD III.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the crowds unable to obtain admittance on Saturday evening, and the feeling so urgently expressed for the repetition of that night's performance, Mr. STUART has pleasure to announce that on NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, and
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
AND
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Othello.....Mr. Bogumil Dawison
Iago.....Mr. Edwin Booth
Cassio.....Mr. J. N. Gotthold
Desdemona.....Mme. Methua Scheller
Admission, $1 50; Reserved, 50c. and $1 50 extra.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

TWO SPLENDID PERFORMANCES NEW YEAR'S.
Afternoon at 2½; Evening at 7.
Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX.
The Grand Combination in Six Pieces.
THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, THE MAGIC BARREL, THE FOUR LOVERS, BOY OF BOHEMIA, FAST WOMEN, GREAT MINSTREL SCENE AND FIREWORKS.
WEDNESDAY, Benefit of Mr. J. W. LINGARD, late Manager of the New Bowery Theatre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, 1866,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH PERFORMANCE
OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTIETH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle.....$1
Family Circle.....50c.
Curtain rises at night 7½; at Matinee 1.

A GRAND DOUBLE BILL AT THE OLYMPIC TO-NIGHT, NEW-YEAR'S EVE. The glorious spectacular drama THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN and THE IRISH LION. Great reduction in prices to OLD TIME RATES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director.
BRILLIANT HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES!
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
at 2½ o'clock, for the accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES,
when a selection of entertainments of the most diversified character will be presented, introducing
ALL THE GIFTED ARTISTS
attached to the
GREATEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America, and the finest of the
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
for which this establishment is celebrated.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
the performances will commence with a
FULL DRESS CAVALCADE!
Mr. JAMES S. COOKE
in a dashing exhibition of horsemanship upon
FOUR FIERY BAREBACK STEEDS.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
the beautiful, graceful and intrepid equestrienne, whose difficult and daring feats of equitation have never been equaled by any lady rider who has ever lived, will appear in her STARTLING GRAND PRINCIPAL ACT!
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
IN EXQUISITE GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the New-York Circus Troupe will appear in
AN EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION
OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC SKILL,
each and every feature of which will be characterized by the
RECKLESS DARING
AND MARKED SUPERIORITY OF EXECUTION,
which distinguish all the performances presented at this favorite resort. The whole to conclude with a
COMIC BALLET PANTOMIME.

STEINWAY HALL.

EIGHTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT
OF THE
GREAT COMBINATION.
Third appearance of the great boy soprano,
Master RICHARD COKER.
First appearance of the celebrated baritone,
Signor S. STRINI.
Mr. L. P. THATCHER, Master S. J. TOEDT,
Mr. JAS. S. COOPER, Master O'REILLY,
Mr. HERMAN TROST, Master PALMER,
Master STAUTZ,
Mr. S. S. SANFORD, Pianist.
CONDUCTORS:
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Dr. H. S. CUTLER,
THE CECILIAN CHOIR,
composed of 100 men and boys, and
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIFTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
NEW-YEAR'S EVE, Dec. 31, at 8 o'clock,
First appearance at these Concerts of
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT, Soprano.
Mr. F. HEINDL, Flute and Zither Soloist.
Mr. JOHN ABBOTT, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist, and
Mr. THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
Continued success of the most marvelous feat of modern times, THE HEAD IN THE AIR.
MULTUM IN PARVO and other miracles, every evening at 8. Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 10 till 4. Doors open at 7½. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2; doors open at 1½; children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
First week of the great novelty of the season,
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating-Pond. W. S. and J. H. BUDWORTH in principal characters.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.
"THE ONLY LEON in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"THE GREAT KELLY in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"LITTLE MAC in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"NELSE SEYMOUR in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"JOHN ALLEN in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"SAM PRICE in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"JOHN OBERIST in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."

GRAND GALA WEEK

AT OATMAN'S 5TH-AV. SKATING RINK,
Corner 6th-av. and 59th-st.
A GLORIOUS TIME ANTICIPATED.
A BAND OF MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SPLENDID ILLUMINATIONS WITH 200 GAS JETS.
Making the Rink the most beautiful place ever seen in this country for skating. Every skater should see it.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents.
O. F. OATMAN, Proprietor.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.
The best in all respects.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT the OLYMPIC THEATRE, commencing TO-NIGHT, NEW-YEAR'S EVE. Admission to all parts of the Theatre, FIFTY CENTS.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S COACH

TO LET ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
APPLY AT C. WITTY'S CARRIAGE WAREROOMS,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

THE NEW LIVERY STABLE OF RYERSON, BROWN & DAVIS is now completed and open to the public. This establishment offers unequaled accommodations for the keeping of horses and is convenient to the car and stage routes. The attention of those keeping horses is respectfully called to this stable, and also the patronage solicited of those living out of town and accustomed to drive into the City.
RYERSON, BROWN & DAVIS,
Nos. 118 to 128 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE WINTER in the country; box-stalls and ground floor if wanted; City reference given.
C. GILBERT FOWLER, Newburgh, N. Y.

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Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

DORÉ'S PARADISE LOST.

In Doré's part of this magnificent volume just published by SCRIBNER & Co., there is much to praise, but, also, much to regret. As we turn the royal pages, we find in almost every illustration some trace of the artist's genius, of his weird imagination, his wonderful facility of composition, his versatility of invention; and in many his extraordinary power of expressing space and gloom appears in full strength. But, taken as a whole, the work is much inferior to his Bible, and not worthy to be named in the same breath with the *Inferno*. We had looked for something better than either of these. It was thought that in the vague sublimities and awful terrors of MILTON's hell, Doré's imagination would find scope and incentive for the display of his greatest powers. But the *Inferno* seems to have given Doré a surfeit of horrors; and, accordingly, to the surprise of every one, his finest illustrations of *Paradise Lost* occur where they were least expected—those representing the Garden of Eden and the innocent life of our first parents before Eve plucked the fatal fruit, being among the most perfect, the most carefully finished, and the most beautiful in the whole book. Indeed, for their kind, they cannot be too highly praised; and since it is always more pleasant to praise than to find fault, we will mention some of these before passing to the less agreeable portions of the work.

One of the finest landscapes in the book represents Satan's first view of Paradise. The arch tempter has toiled, pensively and slow, up to the topmost peak of a "steep, savage hill," and now stands gazing upon a fair and peaceful landscape, over which the sun is just rising. The vague, misty effects of light in the representation of which Doré excels, are very beautifully rendered. Nothing could be more lovely than the tender light that, breaking over hill, and grove, and gleaming waterfall, makes even the Devil for a moment sad. Scarcely less beautiful is the picture suggested by MILTON's description of Paradise commencing with the line:

> "A happy rural seat of various view."

In the foreground rises a luxuriant grove of trees, within the shelter of which stands the Tempter, looking undelighted upon a lovely ideal landscape of wooded hill and plain, interspersed with river, lake and waterfall. Another beautiful picture represents the separation of the waters on the day of creation, as narrated by the angel Raphael to Adam and Eve. Here we find the same tender effects of misty light; and a certain uncertainty and vagueness of form in the waves and surges of the obedient waters, gives the composition a peculiar charm. The slight, sketchy, undefined character of the next picture, representing the creation of fish and fowl, the forms of which are rather indicated than made out, is very attractive, while it suggests the process of creation as described by the poet.

In all these pictures one trait of Doré's genius appears in its full strength, but not the characteristic trait. Doré loves gloom; he naturally revels in terrors, and delights in the horribly grotesque. But, turning to his illustrations of MILTON's hell, we are at once struck with his inability to follow out the poet's grander conceptions. Where MILTON is strong, Doré is weak. As an example, take his attempt to realize MILTON's idea of hell. We quote a part of the description:

> A dungeon horrible on all sides round,
> As one great furnace, flamed; yet from those flames
> No light, but rather darkness visible
> Served only to discover sights of wo,
> Regions of sorrow, doleful shades. * * *
> Forthwith upright he rears from off the pool
> His mighty stature.

Doré's picture conveys not the faintest suggestion of this terrible gloom. Satan is represented as standing at ease on a small mound; the "flames" are supposed to be suggested by two or three formless white scratches, and the fiery pool by black parallel lines.

Another instance of failure to represent the poet's conception occurs in the illustration to the lines:

> So numberless were those bad angels seen,
> Hovering on wing under the cope of hell,
> 'Twixt nether, upper and surrounding fires.

Here we have a savage Alpine landscape, of which the principal feature is a gloomy, narrow chasm. Over this hovers a long, zigzag line of confused winged shapes, led by Satan and Beelzebub. It cannot be denied that the composition of this picture is striking and effective; but the "upper, nether and surrounding fires" of the poet are not adequately represented by two wreaths of smoke ascending from opposite corners of the picture.

But the most signal failure in the whole work is the attempt to give artistic realization to MILTON's description of Satan confronting Sin and Death before the gates of hell. This passage is perhaps the most sublime portion of the poem; the picture is the weakest of the whole series. There is nothing in it to recall the wonderful lines:

> Before the gates there sat
> On either side a formidable shape;
> The one seemed woman to the waist, and fair,
> But ended foul in many a scaly fold
> Voluminous and vast. * * *
> The other shape,
> If shape it might be called, that shape had none
> Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb,
> Or substance might be called that shadow seemed
> For each seemed either: black it stood as night,
> Fierce as ten furies. * * *

In Doré's realization of this passage we see a spacious, airy, well-lighted cavern, which reminds one of underground scenes of enchantment in the *Arabian Nights*. No lurid flames, as in the poem, encircle the adamantine gates and form a sulphurous canopy overhead, nor is the infernal character of the place in any other way suggested. Satan, near the centre of the picture, confronts his mysterious adversaries, whose appearance is certainly the exact reverse of formidable. Sin reclines against the base of a column, looking more like a distressed mermaid than a monster to be feared. On the opposite side of the gate sits Death, in the attitude of a meek penitent listening to reproof. MILTON describes Death in vague and general terms, and represents him as standing "black as night;" Doré, on the contrary, gives him a small, well-defined shape, and clothes him in flowing white robes.

In several of his compositions, Doré so far departs from his author's idea as to represent the fallen angels with horns, cloven feet and other features vulgarly supposed to be characteristic of demons. With singular want of keeping the fallen angels are represented, in one picture, as hastening on horseback to council. The infernal steeds are magnificently rendered, and riders and ridden seem to enjoy the course alike; but as the angels have wings of their own, it seems rather superfluous to give them wingless horses to ride. An inexcusable error of another sort occurs in an otherwise beautiful picture of the angel Raphael talking with Adam and Eve before the fall. Eve is clothed only with the natural drapery of her flowing locks; but Adam has a piece of cloth about his loins. Such a gross departure from poetic tradition is unpardonable. It is certainly strange that a French artist should go so far out of his way to drape the human figure as to choose a case where drapery was absolutely inadmissible.

The tamest picture in the series is that of the leviathan. MILTON says:

> There leviathan,
> Hugest of living creatures, on the deep
> Stretched like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
> And seems a moving land.

Fastening on the word "promontory," used by MILTON merely to convey a vague impression of hugeness, Doré erects his monster's head into the semblance of a point of land! Nor is this all. The long, unwieldly, eel-like body of the creature stretches over an enormous extent of undulating ground, and following this till we reach the head, we see it looking round, as if to find its tail.

Eve hesitating to eat the forbidden fruit, which she has already plucked from the tree, is a composition of much feeling. The mother of mankind leans thoughtfully against a bank, in full sunlight; farther on, in a leafy recess, sits Adam, a shade of presaging thought upon his face. In the foreground the serpent sneaks off, not waiting to see the end of his temptation, but yet sure of it. All the details of this picture are wrought with exquisite care and delicacy. In another, and very different picture, Adam and Eve are shown in their first sorrow after the fall. The scene is a forest, hiding from the presence of the Creator. A depressing sense of gloom pervades the whole picture. Here also, all the details and accessories are worked out with the utmost finish, and in strict harmony with the awful sentiment of the hour. The concluding picture is not well chosen; it illustrates the lines beginning: "Some natural tears," &c., whereas it should have been suggested by the lines: "They, hand in hand," &c. But it is a composition of much tenderness and beauty.

We might extend this analysis to other pictures; but we have sufficiently proved the justice of what we said in the beginning, that there was much to praise and much to blame in these illustrations. Doré was unfortunate in his author. We ought not to expect a Frenchman to understand MILTON, perhaps; but it seems as if Doré must have failed not so much through decadence of power as through haste and want of study. It is well known that he never read the Bible till he began to make his illustrations for it, and he probably read MILTON in the same way. He is working too fast for his fame. He is growing rich, but at the expense of his genius. It is said he is now engaged in illustrations to SHAKESPEARE. Unless he gives more study to the dramas than he gave to *Paradise Lost* he will but add another to the list of magnificent failures.

Of the engraving of these illustrations it is unnecessary to dwell at length. The work was performed by the same artists who engraved the illustrations to the Bible, and this fact alone is sufficient guarantee of its excellence.

Prince Edward's Island—Resignation of the Ministry.

The Charlottetown *Examiner* reports that there has been a ministerial crisis in Prince Edward's Island and resignation of the Ministry. That paper thus gives the cause of difficulty: "For a considerable time there have been some dissensions in the ranks of the Conservatives, partly owing to the forced retirement of the Hon. Attorney-General from the Council. Mr. PALMER and his followers were ranged on one side; Col. GRAY and the Messrs. POPE, with their followers, on the other. The misunderstanding arose out of the confederation question." The *Examiner*, which is in the Liberal interest, gives an unconfirmed rumor about Mr. PALMER going back, but it states: "There is not a word about Col. GRAY going back to the Executive—nor about Mr. W. H. POPE going back to the Executive; and we do not believe that either will ever sit at the same board with the Attorney-General." The confederation question is dropped on both sides. The *Examiner* states that "the Liberal Party stands sadly in need of reorganizing."

A NEW WORD—"PHOTOGRAM."—A correspondent proposes to rectify a manifest error introduced of late years into our language, in the progress of invention. "Photograph" has a termination devoted to the verb active, or otherwise to the name of the agent; "*photogram*" is the proper form for the name of the effect or product. The suggestion is unimpeachable. The same argument by which the introduction of the word "telegram" was successfully enforced requires us to accept "photogram." We might as properly speak of sending a telegraph, as of buying a photograph. Both are abhorrent to classical order. The reason is, that *graph* is the root of the present active—to write, or, using the participle substantively—anything writing; while *gram* is the root of the perfect participle passive—written, or, substantively, anything written.—*Scientific American.*

CHURCH SERVICES.

The Legacy of a Dead Year.

SERMON AT THE ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BY REV. G. C. ESRAY.

> "For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night."—Psalms, xc., 4.

After some very fitting introductory remarks the reverend gentleman proceeded to review the blessings which had accrued to the Christian Church during the present year, and concluded his very eloquent address by saying, substantially, that when, with declining strength, quickening breath and dimming eye they lie upon the couch of death, who have shared largely in this world's goods, even reverence for the time and love for the dying do not altogether restrain the selfish curiosity of the living kindred to know what is left behind and to what extent and upon whom bestowed. What are his legacies? is the anxious question, coming from trembling lips which scarcely find an hour to mutter some words of decorous regret for the hand that has appended its last signature to any earthly document—that document most profoundly interesting to all, a rich man's will. In a few hours more and the Old Year—laying his head among northern icicles and laving his benumbed feet in tropic waters, will have stretched himself across the earth—to die. We are all his children; what is our inheritance? Has he through prosperity left us richer than he found us, with an expanded bank account all on the credit side? Let us turn the money into heart-currency—buy blood with gold—put the blessings of the poor at interest; and when finance shall become a lost art, and Wall-street as lonely as Tadmor, Eternity shall tear, one by one, the coupons from the bonds of God. Has he left you poverty? Look within. Have you manhood still? Do honor, self-respect, love yet remain to you? Then all is not lost. No man is poor who owns himself, and none is rich whose money holds a mortgage on his soul. Has the dead year left character—a life at heart both strange and new—a moral power over yourself and over sin which constitutes an added factor in your existence? Rejoice, for you have that which is at once both fruit and seed and you gather while you sow. [illegible] yours a legacy of sadness, oh woman, with [illegible] the sable dress and vail? The year has gone and bequeathed to you a grave beneath the star-lit sky to-night, and at home the ashes of desolation. Fear not. The bitter in your cup of life may be the tonic of everlasting health, and a grave-mound, like a bulwark, may stand between you and destruction. What is your legacy, oh man of the weary step and furtive eye? Remorse? It is a fearful inheritance! Put away the sin even though you must keep for a time the pain and you may save a remnant for God. But remember, the gifts of time are simply man's deserts, and that, supreme over all lesser forces, man elects his fate. The midnight of the year draws on. It leaves a mighty Past behind it, made up of a myriad simple things whose nature will stamp Eternity. Let it pass from sight, and as the crowded tomb of Ages opens to the coming of its weary form we'll toll a low, soft requiem. Then turning to the cradle of its new-born successor we'll renew our allegiance to God and Man, and at the fire of experience light the torch of Hope—which, after all, is the best of the dead year's legacies.

Forsyth-street M. E. Church—Services This Evening.

By reference to the advertisements in our issue of to-day, it will be seen that the members of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church will hold public "Watch-night" services this evening. It is expected that a very large number of the former members of this time-honored church will be present and join in the peculiar services of the occasion.

The Uses and Abuses of New-Year's Day.

Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD delivered a discourse upon this subject at the Church of the Restoration, corner of Clark-street and Monroe-place, last evening, in which, after calling attention to the "uses" of the day, which he designated as a mile stone in the journey of life nearer home, a time for the cultivation of friendship and the affections, he referred to its abuses, the first of which was the abuse of friendship and of hospitality. He strongly reprobated the furnishing of intoxicating drinks on New-Year's Day, and closed with an eloquent appeal to all young ladies not to lead their male friends into temptation.

New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.

A sermon was preached for this Society last evening by Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, in the Church of the Incarnation corner of East Thirty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue. The text was from Zephaniah, i., 12: "And it shall come to pass at that time, that I will search Jerusalem with candles, and punish the men that are settled on their lees: that say in their heart, the Lord will not do good, neither will he do evil." A vivid picture was given of the fulfillment of this prophecy in the close search made by the invaders of Jerusalem through every nook and corner of the city wherever one of the devoted people could find a refuge. The application of the text was deduced from the fact that the judgment was threatened not merely to evil-doers, but more especially to those who regarded evil with indifference. It is the duty of the Christian citizens of this wicked City to search out its corruptions and their causes, and never to rest content until such monstrous evils as are current among us are rooted out. The corrupting influence of some public theatrical representations was especially referred to, also the manifold political corruptions of the City. The work aimed at by the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society is, the preacher went on to say, to search out and reach many of the evils, which altogether are untouched—going down with the effort to aid the poorest and most degraded. The work of St. Barnabas House, No. 304 Mulberry-street, was especially noticed—this house always standing with open doors to welcome to a home, in time of greatest need, the poorest; in the moment of the longing for a better and happier life, the most degraded. A collection was then made for this charity, and the service were closed with a collect, and pronouncing the benediction by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church.

Sabbath-School Anniversary.

The fifty-third anniversary of the Sabbath-school of the South Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was held last evening. Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., Pastor of the church, conducted the exercises. The annual report, which was read by Mr. J. B. LOCKWOOD, the Superintendent, sets forth that there were 153 scholars in the church-school, and 120 in the colored school, making 273 in both.

Rev. H. D. GANSE delivered a short sermon to the children, who occupied seats in front of the pulpit, taking for his text the words: "I give unto them eternal life." St. John, x., 28. He reminded the children that this was a season of gift-making and gift-receiving, and of all gifts that which Jesus had offered was the most valuable, because it lasted longer than all others. He then divided his little discourse into three parts: 1. The present itself; 2. The Giver of it; and, 3. How to get it.

Mr. JONES followed in a brief and encouraging speech, in which he congratulated the Pastor, the Superintendent, the teachers, and the children on account of the success and prosperity which had attended their combined efforts.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS followed in a happy address, which was listened to with marked attention.

The singing was by the children, and was as cheerful and happy as were the speeches to which they and their friends were entertained.

Brooklyn City Government for 1867.

There will be comparatively few changes in the principal elective offices which will comprise the Brooklyn City Government for 1867, only one change among the heads of Departments—that of Street Commissioner—having been made. The Mayor and others hold over for another year.

In the Board of Aldermen there will be several new members, and as there are a number of appointments to be made, the organization of this body is looked forward to by those seeking positions with a great deal of interest.

The Street Commissioner will enter upon his duties on New-Year's Day, when those appointed to positions in the office will take possession of the desks respectively assigned to them.

The following is a list of the members of the city and county governments for the new year, including the city Judiciary, Board of Assessors, and Park Commissioners:

Mayor—SAMUEL BOOTH.
Comptroller—THOMAS H. FARON.
City Treasurer—NATHAN B. MORSE.
Collector of Taxes, &c.—ISAAC BADEAU.
Auditor—JAMES MCLEAR.
Street Commissioner—ROBERT FURBY.
Corporation Counsel—JOHN G. SCHUMAKER.
City Clerk—HENRY MCCLOSKEY.

Board of Aldermen—The Board of Aldermen, which will assemble on the first Monday in January, is composed of the following members. Those representing the evenly numbered wards (the 2d, 4th, &c.) are new, or reelected, members. Those from the oddly numbered wards (the 1st, 3d, &c.) hold over.

First Ward, John Cashow; Second Ward, Francis Markey; Third Ward, Theo. Hinsdale; Fourth Ward, Thomas Mercein; Fifth Ward, Thomas Ennis; Sixth Ward, James O'Brien; Seventh Ward, Thomas C. Steers; Eighth Ward, De Witt C. Daniels; Ninth Ward, B. J. Hathaway; Tenth Ward, J. I. Bergen; Eleventh Ward, Jesse C. Carman; Twelfth Ward, Denis O'Keefe; Thirteenth Ward, Wm. W. Armfield; Fourteenth Ward, Philip Brady; Fifteenth Ward, Alexander Cunningham; Sixteenth Ward, H. L. Guck; Seventeenth Ward, Arch. M. Bliss; Eighteenth Ward, Joseph Martin; Nineteenth Ward, George H. Fisher; Twentieth Ward, R. M. Whiting.

City Assessors—Martin Breen, John Doherty, H. E. Ripley, Thomas W. Field, Robert J. Luckey, James Jourdan, Joseph Smith.

Prospect Park Commissioners—James S. T. Stranahan, A. A. Low, W. L. Griffiths, Conklin Brush, S. L. Husted, A. B. Baylis, J. H. Prentice, E. W. Fiske, Thos. McElrath, Tunis G. Bergen, Stephen Haynes, C. J. Sprague.

Judiciary.—City Judge—George Thompson. Police Justice—James H. Cornwell.

Justices of the Peace—James Buckley, Michael Walsh, Benj. F. Morehouse, Anthony Walter, Abraham H. Dailey.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—PATRICK CAMPBELL.
County Clerk—JOHN J. WHITE.
Surrogate—WILLIAM J. VREDER.
County Treasurer—THOMAS GARDINER.
Superintendents of the Poor—John Delaney, Francis B. Kirby, J. Altenbrand, John Montgomery, W. R. Bennett.

Board of Supervisors.—The following members will constitute the Board of Supervisors for 1867, the new and reelected members being designated by an asterisk (*): First Ward, Conklin Sprague;* Second Ward, James Hanley; Third Ward, Dwight Johnson;* Fourth Ward, Edward D. White; Fifth Ward, —— Donnelly;* Sixth Ward, Wm. J. Osborne; Seventh Ward, E. W. Bloom;* Eighth Ward, Francis McGrath; Ninth Ward, Thomas Cassiday;* Tenth Ward, D. S. Voorhies: Eleventh Ward, Wm. Howell;* Twelfth Ward, Thomas Foran; Thirteenth Ward, —— Smith;* Fourteenth Ward, Stephen I. Simmons; Fifteenth Ward, John Dugan;* Sixteenth Ward, Henry Wills; Seventeenth Ward, Stephen Clark;* Eighteenth Ward, A. Vandervoort; Nineteenth Ward, Frederick Scholes;* Twentieth Ward, Wm. M. Little; New-Utrecht, Wm. J. Cropsey;* Flatbush, Philip S. Crooke; New-Lots, Gilliam Schenck;* Gravesend, Jaques J. Stilwell; Flatlands, John L. Ryder.*

Thirteenth Assembly District Union Association.

At a primary election of this Association, held at No. 81 Eighth-avenue, on Friday evening, Dec. 28, the following ticket was duly elected:

President—Thomas Livoy.
Vice Presidents—George H. Mitchell, Henry R. Ache.
Secretary—Sidney A. Yeomans.
Treasurer—Frank W. Miller.
Members of Central Committee—Robert Murray, Charles K. Luther, Robert C. Armstrong, James Hunter, William C. Gregory.
Executive Committee—Col. Charles K. Graham, Charles P. Johnson, Clarence W. Meade, Carson G. Archibald, Charles Tripp, John Connolly, Robert McBrier, Charles A. Ball, Felix Fagan, Thomas Evans, Howard Hinton, James S. Thompson, Stephen C. Jones.

New-Year's and the Letter-Box Collectors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been for years past customary for the merchants of this city to make a present to the letter carriers who serve on their respective routes during the New-Year holidays. This speaks well for their liberality, but in my opinion it should also be extended to the one-armed veterans, who through Summer's scorching heat and Winter's chilling blasts pursue their weary tramp, gathering the contents of the stationary letter-boxes scattered throughout the city. As they do not come in contact with the parties by whom the boxes are used, and who would doubtless be willing to make a trifling New-Year's gift to these poor battle-scarred cripples, I would suggest that they drop their contributions into the letter-box that they make the most use of; it would by that means be sure to reach the right parties, and would doubtless prove a most acceptable addition to the scanty pittance that they now receive for their really arduous labors.

ALBERT G. RICHARDSON,
No. 7 Beekman-street.

More About the Eighth Ward Murder—Another Arrest.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found a detailed account of the Eighth Ward murder. Since that was written, a white man named THOMAS COOK, *alias* Sweeny, has been arrested by the Police on suspicion of having been implicated in the perpetration of the deed. Both the suspected parties have been fully identified, it is said, as the guilty ones.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Maj.-Gen. Upton and Gen. Clarke, United States Army; Lieut.-Commander S. P. Ryan, United States Navy, and Col. Kensel, United States Army, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. R. C. Crawford, Pennsylvania, and Lieut. Davies, British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Viscount de Chabrol, Paris, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Maj.-Gen. Russell, British Army, and Lieut.-Col. Chalberton, the General's aid, are at the Brevoort House. Capt. J. T. Coke, British Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the Annual Communication of Neptune Lodge, No. 317, F. A. M., held on the evening of the 14th inst., in its hall at No. 8 Union-square, the following named officers were elected for the coming year: Jesse G. Keyes, W. M.; John W. Howard, S. W.; L. A. Lincoln, J. W.; Wm. D. Bigelow, Treasurer; John Nixon, Secretary; David M. Cooper, S. D.; James Sinclair, J. D.; H. K. Williams and Joseph Payne, M. of C.; Benjamin Evans, Librarian; James M. Reybert, Chaplain; Past Masters G. W. Thurber, Martin England and William Davis, Trustees.

RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon at about 4½ o'clock a little boy named ALEXANDER CHANDLER, while attempting to cross the tracks, was run over by car No. 109 of the Tenth-avenue line, at the intersection of the avenue and Fifty-first-street. His ankle bone was broken, and he was otherwise severely, although not dangerously, injured. He was immediately conveyed to his home by a citizen who happened to witness the accident.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER GEORGE WASHINGTON.—The steamship *George Washington*, of CROMWELL's Line, which left this port on Saturday for New-Orleans, went ashore about 4 P. M. on the Upper Middle. She came off without assistance in about an hour after, and proceeded to sea. She had no pilot on board.

MAILS FOR THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.—A mail-bag for United States ships of war in the Asiatic Squadron, in China and Japan, will be open at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, until the 5th of January, 1867; another will be open until the 10th of January.

THE MAYOR'S NEW-YEAR'S RECEPTION.—Mayor HOFFMAN will receive his friends and fellow-citizens at the Governor's Room, City Hall, on New Year's day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SHERIFF'S RECEPTION.—The Sheriff-elect of Kings County (Mr. CAMPBELL) hereby notifies his friends that he will recieve them on New-Year's Day at his office, Raymond-street. Though he will be happy to see them there on that day, he would not be pleased to see them there at another time and under other circumstances. As Mr. CAMPBELL is a printer, having been in the *Eagle* office from the "devil" to foreman of the office, he will be likely to have a great number of the craft call on him. Mr. CAMPBELL has made the following appointments in his office: THOMAS MURPHY, Under-sheriff; Mr. JOHN LINSKY, Deputy-sheriff. Mr. LINSKY has been for some years Under-sheriff, and Mr. MURPHY has been in the Sheriff's office for nine years; Counsel, JAMES TROY; Clerk, JAMES F. LOOMIS; Jail-keepers, THOMAS GIDDINGS and JAMES CASSIDAY. Mr. GIDDINGS was jail-keeper under Sheriff MCNAME.

THE CARELESS USE OF KEROSENE.—During the past week two women lost their lives in consequence of the explosion of kerosene oil lamps, which they were engaged in replenishing while lighted. Neither survived over twelve hours after sustaining the injuries. Yesterday morning an accident of a similar character occurred at No. 35 Gold-street, the victim being a girl, sixteen years of age, named EMMA ALCORN. It appears that about 4:30 A.M. she proceeded to light a fire, and, in order to produce a speedy blaze, poured kerosene from a can upon the already ignited fuel. The flames communicated to the can, which exploded in her hand, scattering the fluid over her face, hands, and on her dress. Her screams brought assistance, but too late to save her. A physician was called in, and applied such remedies as were required, but she failed rapidly, and in about six hours thereafter breathed her last.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT—A MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Last evening, a team of horses attached to a carriage, belonging to DENNIS MCCARTY, ran away in Third-avenue. The driver, who is said to have been under the influence of liquor, being unable to manage them, was pitched on the pavement, and, as supposed, fatally injured. The vehicle was upset and badly damaged, and one of the horses was seriously hurt. The driver, named TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, was picked up by the Police of the Forty-eighth Precinct, and taken to the Station-house, where he was attended by Dr. BUELL, who considers his condition hopeless.

DISCOVERY OF A DISTILLERY BY FIRE.—Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the soda-water establishment of JAMES NEVINS, No. 285 Adams-street, caused by the burning of rags under the stairway. It appears that a large furnace is kept in operation in the basement, by means of which a still for the manufacture of whisky is run on one of the upper floors. The heat from the pipe, it is probable, set the rags on fire. The damage caused by the fire is but slight.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR is quiet owing to the recent storm; sales about 100 bbls., at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50@$13 75 for Red Winter, $15 for White, and $15 50@$15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7 50 ℔ bbl. WHEAT dull; sales 1,500 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 55; 720 bushels Canada Spring at $2 50. CORN quiet at $1 12 for No. 1 by car lots. OATS quiet at 65c. choice Western. BARLEY nominal. RYE nominal. PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$21 ℔ ton. SHIPSTUFFS, $23@$27 ℔ ton. MIDDLINGS, $32@$35 ℔ ton, delivered to cars. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON firm; sales 8,750 bales of low Middling at 29c.@30c.; Middling, 32c.; receipts, 2,814 bales. SUGAR firm and fair at 9½c.; for Prime to Choice, 11c. @12½c. MOLASSES firm; Fair is selling at 60c.; Prime to Choice at 62c.@68c. Sterling, 43@43½. Exchange on New-York at sight, ½c. discount. Gold, 132¾. FREIGHTS are firm; by steam to New-York, 1⅛; sail to Liverpool, 11-16ths.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Sales 27 hhds. of LEAF TOBACCO; common lugs, $2 70@$4 20; light leaf, 6¼c.@11¾c. HOGS scarce, 6¼c.@6½c; total receipts, 141,000. MESS PORK, $20; bulk shoulders, 8c.; green Hams, 9½c. Low Middling COTTON, 28c.@29c. Superfine FLOUR, $9 50. Red WHEAT nominal at $2 95. Ear CORN dull at 55c.@58c.; shelled, 65c.@68c. OATS, 63. Prime LARD, tierces, 12c. WHISKY, bond, 28c.; free nominal.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady. Sales include 260 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, and $11 for choice Extra Western. GRAIN—Wheat quiet, and nothing in the way of transactions reported for Wheat. CORN nominal at $1. OATS quiet at 50c. BARLEY nominal at $1@$1 05. RYE quiet and nominal at $1. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK quiet at $2 50. WHISKY firm at $2 39.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; lower, $1.98 to $1.98½; No. 2, $1.80 @ $1.81. CORN dull, 68c. RYE dull, 86c. No. 2. PROVISIONS unchanged. DRESSED HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Corn, 950 Dressed Hogs. SHIPPED—2,600 bbls. Flour, 600 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR firm, $8 to $14.75. WHEAT—Spring, $2; Fall, $2 65. CORN declining; Mixed, 73c.; White, 76c. OATS dull and heavy. RYE $1.10. HAY $20 @ $21. PORK $20. LARD 10c. WHISKEY $2.20. HOGS 5½c. @ 6¼c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR—Steady at $9 25@$9 50; Super. $10 50 @$11 25. EXTRA COTTON firm at 30c. WHISKY steady at 26c. HOGS firm and a shade higher at $6 40@ $6 70; Live $7 20@$7 60; Dressed Receipts—4,920; Mess Pork firm at $20. LARD quiet at 11¾c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COFFEE—1,000 bags Rio to arrive, 11¼c. gold in bond. FLOUR quiet and prices unchanged. WHEAT, no receipts of Winter; prices maintained. CORN scarce and firm at yesterday's prices. WHISKY dull and irregular; quoted $2 25@$2 35.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Memphis COTTON—Ordinary, 25c.; Good Ordinary, 27c.; Low Middling, 29c.; Middlings, 30c.; Strict Middlings, 31½c.; Good Middlings nominal. Market quiet. Money stringent.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—The market is firm at 30c.@31c. for Middling. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 61c. RESIN quiet at $3 25@$6 50. TAR steady at $1 55. CRUDE TURPENTINE $4; 80c. for Virgin.

[Advertisement.]

Every day knocks at the front of fortune and fame often returns pains for the labor, while Holiday KNOX on the head of fashion will always be successful, resulting in shining crowns. The Hatter's Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is resplendent with choice, though cheap offerings in the form of Hats, Caps, Ladies' Furs, &c., which to see is to secure.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Handsome and useful Toilet Slippers are admirably adapted for holiday gifts, and they can be procured in great variety at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Madame Corden and child, F. Rudd, Isaac Patten, John Bailey, James C. White, D. W. Horton, T. B. Waddell, Lieut. J. P. Storey, A. Lesser and son, W. H. Elliott, U. S. N.; M. G. Parker, J. A. Chambers, Simeon Stevenson, J. Schaffer, E. H. Knowles, John Griffin, E. Howell, James Gleason, R. M. Orne, Jr., E. A. Durand, A. Willey, W. Essenwein, W. A. Twiss, Mr. McMoran, Patrick Sweeny, M. Beard, Charles Merritt, and 20 in steerage.

In steamship Wilmington, from Galveston—Mrs. Benchly, Miss Laura Benchly, Paul Benchly, Jos. G. Booth, Mr. Mayfield, Mrs. Mayfield, Miss Ella Mayfield, Miss Lizzie Mayfield, Miss Ida Mayfield, Seymour Mayfield, Hamilton Mayfield.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 42 | Moon rises... 2 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 29 | Gov. Island. 4 18 | Hell Gate.... 6 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 30.

Arrived.

Steamship Huntsville, Ryder, New-Orleans Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Dec. 23, exchanged signals with steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans, 130 miles from the Bar. Had heavy weather from off Charleston to the Capes of Delaware.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans Dec. 23, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Dec. 25, at 12 M., Tortugas bearing N. W. 20 miles, spoke bark Irena, of Liverpool, from Galveston for Liverpool.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 28th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 29th, at 4:45 P. M., 66 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston 9 days and 9 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Meteor, (Brem.,) Doscher, Pisagua 80 ds., with nitrate of soda to Chas. Luling & Co. Has been in the Lower Bay several days awaiting orders.

Schr. Lily, Frances, Charleston 14 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. John, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, Baltimore, with corn.

Schr. Sarah, Thomas, Rockland, with lime.

RETURNED.—Steamship Andalusia, West, hence for Charleston, when off Barnegat, on the 29th, at 9 A. M., broke her cylinder, and put back in consequence.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29—Arr. brig Chelsuttoo, from Halifax. Cld. steamers Falcon, Baltimore; Saragossa, New-York; schr. Gertrude, for the Bahamas.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29—Cld. steamers Tonawanda and San Salvador, for New-York.

30th—The schr. North Point, from Baltimore, ashore below, got off last night without sustaining any damage. Arr. bark Liberty, St. Thomas; ship Black Prince, Valencia; Rising Sun, Rockport. Below, bark Atlantic, New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 30—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 30—The Damascus sailed at 4 this morning.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30—Cld. steamer James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30—Arr. bark Adelaide, brig Edith, Rio Janeiro for Baltimore; U. S. steamer Don, for Annapolis. Sld brig E. Knight, Boston; Geo. Crumpe, Cuba.

HEADQUARTERS N. Y. S. VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
No. 629 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
IN AID OF THE
DESTITUTE AND ORPHAN SONS
OF OUR
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
A GRAND MILITARY
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
PRESENTATION
will be given at the
NEW-YORK STATE ARSENAL,
Corner 7th-av. and 35th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1867,
at 7 o'clock.

This institution, founded by Col. and Mrs. YOUNG, for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased soldiers and seamen of the United States, was removed last Spring from Deposit, Delaware County, N. Y., to its present location, corner of 5th-av. and 76th-st., New-York, where it has been open daily to the inspection of the public, the cadets giving a public dress parade daily to the admiring thousands who visited them in connection with their visits to the Central Park.

This institute is in the fourth year of successful operation, and last Winter presented its claims to the Legislature with a most positive indorsement. It is not a mere home of the friendless, or ordinary orphan asylum, but a Military Institute where the sons of officers and privates shall not feel degraded, but be kept upon the social level their fathers placed them previous to the war.

The N. Y. S. Volunteer Institute, second only to West Point, will be open to the reception of Pupils or Cadets from any State Asylum in the Union upon complying with the published requirements and constitution of the Institute, making it in fact a National Institute for all deserving its advantages.

Among many others, the Cadets have been honored with the following distinguished indorsement:

"Believing the Cadets of the N. Y. S. Volunteer Institute, composed of the sons of deceased soldiers, worthy of the warmest sympathy and consideration of all true patriots and Christians, we hope the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Col. Young to secure them a home and an education will be most cordially responded to by all who are appealed to in their behalf."

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1866.

Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker,	Col. Clark, 7th Regiment,
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix,	Col. Trafford, 71st Reg't,
Maj.-Gen. H. E. Davies,	Col. Cox, 22d Regiment,
Gen. J. R. Swift;	Col. McGregor.

250,000 Tickets at One Dollar each and 250,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

125,000 DOLLARS,
PRESENTED AS FOLLOWS:

1 Prize, $10,000 in gold	$12,000
1 Prize, House and Lot on Fulton-av., Brooklyn, free of incumbrance	12,000
1 Prize, Splendid Residence and two Lots in Harlem, free of incumbrance	10,000
50 Prizes, Greenbacks, $100 each	5,000
1 Prize, Cottage House and Lot, 30x100, splendid location in Harlem	5,000
100 Prizes, Greenbacks, $10 each	1,000
1 Prize, City Lot in Harlem	2,000
1 Prize, Painting, David Playing the Harp Before Saul	1,500
2 Prizes, Set of Diamonds, Ring, Ear-Rings and Pin, $500 each	1,000
1 Prize, Grand Piano, Chickering	1,200
4 Prizes, Fine Pianos, $500 each	2,000
1 Prize, Valuable Blooded Horse	1,000
1 Prize, Lady's Saddle Horse	300
1 Prize, Bay Horse, 15 hands	600
10 Prizes, Sets of Harness, $80 each	800
10 Prizes, Superior Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
100 Prizes, Family Sewing Machines, $75 each	7,500
10 Prizes, Sets of Cottage Furniture, $80 each	800
15 Prizes, Gents' fine Lever Gold Watches, $200 each	3,000
15 Prizes, Ladies' fine Lever Gold Watches, $130 each	1,950
10 Prizes, Gents' Fine Gold Guard Chains, $100 each	1,000
5 Prizes, Ladies' Gold Guard Chains, $80 each	400
25 Prizes, Silver plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,875
20 Prizes, Suits Gents' Clothing, to order, $50 each	1,000
20 Prizes, Ladies' Dress Patterns, to order, $50 each	1,000
1 Prize, Gent's Saddle and Equipments	100
1 Prize, Lady's Saddle and Equipments	150
1 Prize, Handsome Top Buggy, Brewster's best	400
200 Prizes, Photographic Albums	1,100
700 Prizes, Copies Illustrated History of the War, (2 vols.,) $7 each	4,900
500 Prizes, Gold Pens, Pencils and Sleeve Buttons, $6 each	3,000
500 Prizes, Table, Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, $5 each	2,500
1000 Prizes, Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, $3 each	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Works of Prominent Authors, Engravings of Distinguished Personages, Musical Instruments, Work-boxes, Music-boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Emblem Cards, for Parlor Amusement, Parlor Ornaments, Pictures, Frames, Writing Cases, Kid Gloves, &c., &c., &c., amounting to	34,225
Making in the Aggregate 250,000 Presents, valued at	$125,000

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a registered letter, at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts, or by express, at the following club rates:

5 tickets to one address	$4 50
10 tickets to one address	9 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50
30 tickets to one address	26 25
40 tickets to one address	35 00
50 tickets to one address	43 50
100 tickets to one address	85 00

Soldiers and others, desiring agencies, should apply at the principle office.

Address all orders and communications to
KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Military Organization influencing the largest sale of tickets, will be presented a handsome Regimental Standard. Parties purchasing tickets will please advise the Agents of which regiment, &c., they desire to credit their purchase.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY
Are assured those who use
LA RUE'S ALABASTER CREAM!

Ladies need no longer wear dingy and sallow faces, for comeliness and fresh, clear, natural complexions are immediately acquired by the use of this magnificent preparation. In every case where La Rue's Alabaster Cream has been tested with other cosmetics, the ladies pronounced it the best, because

IT IS THE BEST!

And ladies are truthful witnesses. It is their duty to make themselves beautiful, and they can immediately and safely achieve this result by the use of this

GREAT PRODUCT OF CHEMICAL SKILL.

Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers.
Price $1.
FISK, FULLER & FLINT, Proprietors,
No. 62 Fulton-st.,
New-York.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
TAPESTRY AND
EMBROIDERED
FINE TABLE-CLOTHS,
WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & Co.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS

Have been awarded SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS, Gold and Silver Medals, OVER ALL COMPETITORS at the principal fairs in this country, and a PRIZE MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, in competition with the best makers of this country and Europe.

THAT THE GREAT SUPERIORITY OF THESE PIANOS is still universally conceded is abundantly proved by the very flattering letters and testimonials received during the past few months from the MOST CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS AND LEADING ARTISTS OF EUROPE. Among others may be mentioned:

Mr. H. F. Broadwood, firm of Broadwood & Sons, London.
Mr. C. D. Collard, firm of Collard & Collard, London.

Mlle. A. Goddard,	L. Moscheles,	Rene Favarger,
Chas. Halle,	Alfred Jaell,	Lindsay Sloper,
Jules Benedict,	J. L. Hattone,	Sydney Smith,
James M. Wehli,	Carl Reinecke,	Brinley Richards,
G. A. Osborne,	W. Kuhe,	Giulio Rigondi,
M. W. Balfe,	S. A. Chappel,	Y. Von Arnold,

Louis Plaidy, and many others.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, WITH FULL AGRAFFE BRIDGE, THREE UNISONS, AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
Every instrument made by us is fully warranted.

WAREROOMS:
NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK;
NO. 246 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.
Authorized Agents in all the principal cities of the Union.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE AT THE Forsyth-street M. E. Church THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Those who expect to obtain seats should come early. Old members of the church are particularly invited to join in the interesting service of the occasion.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
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THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
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THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
Have made selections of
THE FINEST COFFEE IMPORTED.
THE FINEST COFFEE IMPORTED.
THE FINEST COFFEE IMPORTED.
THE FINEST COFFEE IMPORTED.
THE FINEST COFFEE IMPORTED.
THE FINEST COFFEE IMPORTED.
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THE FINEST COFFEE IMPORTED.
With especial reference to the
NEW-YEAR'S TABLE
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NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.
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NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.
NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.
Which will be sold at
40 CENTS A POUND.
40 CENTS A POUND.
40 CENTS A POUND.
40 CENTS A POUND.
40 CENTS A POUND.
40 CENTS A POUND.
40 CENTS A POUND.
40 CENTS A POUND.
No New-Year's table will be complete without it.
Their stock of
CHOICE TEAS
CHOICE TEAS,
CHOICE TEAS,
CHOICE TEAS,
CHOICE TEAS,
CHOICE TEAS,
CHOICE TEAS,
CHOICE TEAS,
CHOICE TEAS,
CHOICE TEAS,
is now full and complete, and they are selling them at the following prices:
THE BEST OOLONG $1.
BEST OOLONG $1.
BEST OOLONG $1.
BEST OOLONG $1.
BEST OOLONG $1.
BEST OOLONG $1.
BEST OOLONG $1.
BEST GREEN $1 25.
BEST GREEN $1 25.
BEST GREEN $1 25.
BEST GREEN $1 25.
BEST GREEN $1 25.
The Company receive their goods by the cargo, and therefore save to the customers seven or eight profits of middlemen.
AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
there is nothing that would be more acceptable than a package of tea or coffee; and the recipient is sure of getting the value of the money expended (which is not always the case with fancy articles) if these goods are purchased at either of the warehouses of
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
461 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.
461 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.
461 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.
461 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.
461 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.
461 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.
299 SPRING-ST.
299 SPRING-ST.
299 SPRING-ST.
299 SPRING-ST.
299 SPRING-ST.
299 SPRING-ST.
205 FULTON-ST., corner Concord-st., Brooklyn.
205 FULTON-ST., corner Concord-st., Brooklyn.
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205 FULTON-ST., corner Concord-st., Brooklyn.
205 FULTON-ST., corner Concord-st., Brooklyn.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.

1867.
THE
NEW SKIRT.
THE INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE
Present Fashion of Ladies' Dresses,
2½, 2¾ AND 3 YARDS IN CIRCUMFERENCE
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
POPULAR STYLES OF BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
AT RETAIL BY
LORD & TAYLOR, STRANG & ADRIANCE,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., R. H. MACY,
AND MOST OTHER FIRST-CLASS STORES,
AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., N. Y.

ENTIRE STOCK
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
OVERCOAT.
FOR SALE AT COST.
SPECIALTY IN FINE
BUSINESS SUITS.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
NO. 34 4TH-AV.,
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

OUR SPECIALTY
FOR
DECEMBER.
FRIEZE
OVERCOATS
FOR
SIXTEEN DOLLARS.
DEVLIN & CO.

THE GREAT
WARDROBE.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.'S
EMPORIUM
is closed at 7 P. M. every day, except Saturday.
BUY YOUR GOODS ON SATURDAY, OR DURING BUSINESS HOURS THROUGHOUT THE WEEK.

When you want to buy Ready-made Clothing 25 per cent below Broadway prices—go to TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.

When you want a Suit of Clothes made to order, *par excellence*, and at a price that will make you smile—go then to TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.

Those desirous of purchasing an Overcoat for a song, and have your choice out of 3,000, where the usual price was $50, now selling for $35; those of $18, now disposed of for $ don't fail to go straight to TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.

When you want a suit, worth, at last year's prices, $45, now for $30, go and tarry not by the wayside—to TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.

When you want more than your money's worth before you feel really satisfied, examine the All-Wool Business Suits now offered by

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402
BOWERY,
Op. Seventh Regiment Armory, junction 3d and 4th avs.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S
PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS,

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 717, Dec. 29, 1866.
23, 55, 68, 17, 36, 56, 53, 62, 3, 69, 2, 72, 50.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 718, Dec. 29, 1866.
5, 27, 30, 67, 66, 12, 72, 1, 10, 16, 78, 57, 42.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 617, Dec. 29, 1866.
71, 78, 31, 65, 68, 63, 58, 28, 9, 34, 24, 43, 5.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 618, Dec. 29, 1866.
11, 12, 29, 41, 33, 72, 2, 50, 31, 58, 78, 15, 51.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.